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# Daily Report

# East Asia

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# Daily Report
## East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-91-097* CONTENTS *20 May 1991*


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## Japan

### U.S. Vice President Arrives for Visit

*OW1905235191 Tokyo KYODO in English 2304 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle arrived in Japan early Monday morning, far behind schedule after his aircraft developed trouble in Alaska.

Quayle is to meet separately with Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Minister Motoji Kondo, and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in the morning.

After attending a luncheon hosted by Nakayama and meeting Emperor Akihito, the vice president will hold talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and attend a dinner given in his honor by Kaifu.

Quayle was originally scheduled to arrive at the Atsugi military base in Ayase, Kanagawa Prefecture, on Sunday and visit the nearby U.S. naval base at Yokosuka the same day, but his jet reportedly developed an electrical problem and had to undergo repairs at an Air Force base in Fairbanks, Alaska.

On Tuesday, Quayle will attend a breakfast session with Diet members of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, meet separately with former Prime Ministers Noboru Takeshita and Yasuhiro Nakasone, hold a press conference at the U.S. Embassy, and leave for Singapore from the Atsugi base, around noon.

### Meets With MITI Minister

*OW2005055791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Visiting U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle on Monday proposed to International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao that the issue of auto dealerships in Japan be discussed in bilateral trade talks, officials said.

Quayle, who arrived in Japan early Monday for a two-day visit, told Nakao he was interested in auto parts and auto dealership problems, the officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

When told that the auto parts issue has been taken up at the market-oriented sector-selective (MOSS) talks, he proposed the dealership issue also be put on the MOSS table, or a new forum be established for the subject, they said.

Japan's exclusive auto dealership system has been criticized as serving as a barrier to the entry of foreign cars into the Japanese market.

Quayle did not make any concrete request nor say what he thinks is the problem with Japan's auto dealership system, according to the officials.

Nakao promised to have his trade officials consider the issue, the officials said.

"We don't know whether the issue is a proper topic for bilateral talks," one official said.

### Meets With Finance, Other Ministers

*OW2005072391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle called Monday for Japan's cooperation on a variety of issues, including the opening of the Japan rice market and exclusive Japanese auto dealerships, government officials said.

He also referred to the issue of aiding Kurdish refugees, dropping a hint that Washington expects Japan to make substantial contributions to the increasingly serious humanitarian problem, the officials said.

Quayle, who arrived in Tokyo early Monday for a two-day visit, met separately with four Japanese ministers.

In a meeting with Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Quayle cited aid to the Kurdish refugees as one of the unsolved problems of the Persian Gulf crisis.

His reference to the Kurdish refugees, combined with the fact that he did not mention the drop in the value of Japan's financial aid to the Gulf war coalition forces caused by the dollar's rise against the yen, was viewed as an indication Washington expects Japan to make additional contributions to solving the issue.

Hashimoto lauded U.S. efforts in settling the Gulf crisis.

He also said the bilateral trade talks to remove structural barriers to trade, called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, which began in the morning, will be beneficial for both sides.

Quayle asked that Japan support the multilateral investment fund, a recent proposal by President George Bush to establish a fund to promote private-sector investment in Latin America.

Hashimoto reportedly said Japan already has decided to contribute to the fund, but added it is important to build European interest in it.

The two agreed that bilateral policy coordination would help make a success of the July summit meeting of the seven major industrial countries in London.

While discussing policy coordination, Hashimoto proposed utilizing special drawing rights (SDRs) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help ease the global shortage of funds.

SDRs, known as paper gold, are part of member nations' reserve IMF assets and can be used along with gold for settling debts between governments without having to be changed into a particular currency.

In a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao, Quayle proposed putting the issue of Japan's allegedly exclusive auto dealership, which often are criticized as hampering foreign access to the Japanese auto market, on the negotiating table.

Nakao promised to instruct his staff to consider the issue.

Quayle also asked Tokyo to make an early decision on when the promised import ban on hawksbill turtle shells will begin.

Japan announced Friday it soon will lift its reservations to an international treaty that bars trade in the endangered sea turtles.

In a meeting with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Motoji Kondo, Quayle asked Japan to scrap its virtual ban on rice imports, arguing liberalization would benefit Japanese consumers.

Kondo reportedly answered that the issue should be settled within the multilateral trade negotiations being held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) along with other farm issues.

Kondo said although he understands the importance of the GATT Uruguay Round trade talks, the significance of the rice issue vis-a- vis the overall farm trade talks should be weighed carefully, the officials said.

### Meets With Foreign Minister

*OW2005083091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle Monday lauded the Japanese Government's plan to create a team to contribute to United Nations peacekeeping efforts, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials quoted Quayle as telling Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in an hour long meeting that the government's proposed legislation is "extremely important" and that if passed "would be highly appraised as a concrete example of our two countries' global partnership." '

Nakayama replied that Japan wants to contribute as best it can to humanitarian tasks, especially those related to the effects of the Persian Gulf war.

He said the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and three opposition parties are collaborating on plans for the peacekeeping force, its role and composition, and that it would be taken up at the next Diet session.

Quayle, who arrived in Japan early Monday for a two-day visit, expressed disappointment over Vietnam's "lack of enthusiasm" on efforts to achieve peace in Cambodia.

Officials said Quayle warned that Hanoi's attitude will only delay the normalization of its relations with Washington.

Nakayama, who is to visit Vietnam in mid-June, assured Quayle that Japan will continue to withhold full-scale official development assistance from Vietnam until there is a Cambodian peace settlement.

Officials said Quayle hailed a decision by some Japanese carmakers to export cars to Israel in the face of the Arab boycott. They said he asked the Japanese Government to encourage Arab countries to end the boycott.

Nakayama was quoted as replying the boycott is a private-sector issue. He said when he goes to Israel in early June he will propose increasing Japan-Israeli dialogue.

Officials said Quayle conveyed Washington's appreciation for Japan's aid to Nicaragua. He said, however, the Central American country still needs more Japanese ODA [Official Development Assistance] funds and investment.

### Attends Luncheon Meeting

*OW2005091391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Visiting U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle on Monday pressed Japan to buy more U.S.-made auto parts to slim the towering trade gap between the two countries.

In a luncheon meeting with Japanese business leaders, Quayle also raised the country's exclusive auto dealership system as a barrier to U.S. automakers eager to enter the Japanese market.

The business officials, including Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, sought U.S. understanding on the auto parts issue, arguing that Japan's purchases of U.S. parts have been steadily increasing.

In fiscal 1990, which ended on March 31, Japan exported 8,941 million dollars of auto parts to the United States, down 1.9 percent from a year earlier, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Japan's purchases of U.S. parts grew 4.8 percent to 419 million dollars.

Japanese automakers have played down the massive imbalance as a "one-time phenomenon," resulting from growing production by Japanese makers in the United States, which helped push up auto parts imports from Japan.

Quayle, who arrived early Monday for a two-day visit, also called for greater efforts by Japan to open up its telecommunications market to foreign competitors.

During the 90-minute talks, the vice president also urged the Japanese businesses to contribute more to the success of the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

### Meets With Kaifu

*OW2005141091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle on Monday urged a "resolution" of the latest U.S.-Japan disagreement concerning a shortfall between Japan's promised 9 billion dollars to the U.S.-led multilateral coalition during the Persian Gulf war and the lesser amount paid out, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

The officials said Quayle expressed a desire to see the issue resolved when he met with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at the Akasaka State Guesthouse on the first day of his two-day official visit.

Kaifu was quoted as responding that he earnestly hopes the issue "will not cast a dark shadow over bilateral relations." They did not elaborate on Kaifu's remarks.

Washington has asked Japan to make up for a 450 million dollar shortfall in the 9 billion dollars Kaifu pledged to the allied war effort in late January.

The Japanese payment was not made until mid-March, by which time the yen had fallen in value against the dollar.

The Japanese Government says Kaifu only meant to pledge the equivalent of 9 billion dollars, but it has moved to defuse the issue by pledging increased monetary assistance for various tasks related to the war's aftermath.

The officials said Quayle also took the opportunity to press Kaifu on a number of other issues, including the current Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) bilateral trade talks, the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, Japanese market access for U.S. manufacturers of autos and auto parts, the opening of Japan's rice market, and fairness in Japanese Government procurements.

Japanese officials said Quayle asked Kaifu "to take a fresh look" at the importance of opening Japan's closed rice market.

He said that while the rice issue is understandably delicate, Japan's help is needed if the Uruguay Round, which is snagged on agricultural issues, is to be successfully concluded.

Kaifu replied that Japan wants to see the rice issue resolved in the Uruguay Round along with difficult issues faced by other countries.

The officials said Kaifu indicated that Japan is not inclined to pursue Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's proposal for an East Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG), a forum for regional trade that would exclude the U.S.

Kaifu said that while Japan fully understands Malaysia's concerns over the possible closure of markets in Europe and North America, its proposal needs to be given more serious thought.

He said greater efforts should be made to make the more inclusive Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum work more smoothly.

Quayle thanked Japan for its stance and said it would be counterproductive for a regional economic forum to be set up without the U.S., the officials said.

Quayle, noting that Latin America is of special interest to President George Bush's administration, said Washington appreciates Japan's promise of about 70 million dollars in aid to Nicaragua.

He urged that Japan go further by supporting Bush's proposal for a Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) to promote private-sector investment in Latin America, they said.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto reportedly told Quayle Japan already has decided to contribute to the fund, but urged European support also be solicited.

In a luncheon meeting with Japanese business leaders, Quayle criticized Japan's exclusive auto dealership system as a barrier to U.S. automakers eager to enter the Japanese market.

He also called on Japan to buy more American-made auto parts to slim the trade gap between the two countries.

In talks with International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao, Quayle proposed the auto dealership issue either be put on the agenda of the market-oriented, sector-selective talks or that a new forum be created to specially discuss the subject.

Officials said Nakao promised to have his trade staff consider Quayle's proposal.

In talks with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Quayle lauded the Japanese Government's plan to draft a bill to create a team to join United Nations peace-keeping efforts.

He was quoted as saying that if the legislation is passed Washington would appraise it highly "as a concrete example of our two countries' global partnership."

The officials said Quayle expressed disappointment over Vietnam's stance in the Cambodian peace process and warned it will only delay normalization of relations between Hanoi and Washington.

Nakayama, who is to visit Vietnam in mid-June, assured Quayle that Japan will continue withholding full-fledged Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Vietnam until a Cambodian peace settlement is achieved.

They said Quayle hailed the decision of some Japanese carmakers to begin exporting cars to Israel in the face of an Arab boycott. They said he called on the Japanese Government to encourage Arab countries to lift the boycott.

Nakayama was quoted as replying that the boycott is a private sector issue. He said when he goes to Israel in early June he will promote expanded political dialogue between Tokyo and Jerusalem.

### Meets Emperor Akihito

*OW2005141891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1358 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko spent 40 minutes with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and his wife Marylyn on Monday at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

A spokesman for the Imperial Household Agency told the press the emperor expressed his pleasure that Quayle has visited Japan three times in the past three years.

The emperor told Quayle the frequency of his visits is a sign of the importance the U.S. attaches to the bilateral relationship.

Quayle responded that he thought the relationship is the most important to the maintenance of world peace.

They also discussed the emperor's overseas visits, baseball, and table tennis.

Quayle also conveyed a greeting from President George Bush and his wife Barbara.

The emperor asked about the President's health and Quayle explained that a thyroid condition led to Bush's being hospitalized after he complained of shortness of breath while jogging earlier in the month.

### Structural Impediments Talks With U.S. Begin

*OW2005021791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators opened two days of talks in Tokyo on Monday to review progress the two countries have made toward solving structural problems to trade and investment under an agreement reached last June.

The focus of the follow-up meeting, the third since November, centers on Japan's antitrust legislation and its system of "keiretsu" or interlocking company ownership.

Japanese and U.S. Government officials are supposed to draft a progress report at the end of the talks under the terms of the final report of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII).

The United States has demanded that Tokyo strengthen enforcement of antitrust legislation and loosen the grip of exclusionary business practices under keiretsu.

As part of Japan's commitment to beef up antitrust legislation, the Tokyo government has decided to increase the administrative penalties on illegal cartels from a range of 0.5 to 2.0 percent to a maximum of 6 percent of affected sales.

Washington, arguing that the administrative measure is not enough to deter cartels, has been pressing Tokyo to stiffen criminal penalties as well. At present, the maximum fine for illegal practices by cartels is 5 million yen.

An advisory panel to Japan's Fair Trade Commission issued a report last week calling for higher penalties but made no specific recommendations.

The Japanese position is that the government is studying the situation. Japanese officials have so far refused to divulge what action the government may take.

Japanese and U.S. officials also are at odds over the protection of the rights of minority shareholders, which the U.S. wants strengthened to allow greater opportunities for American investors in Japan.

Specifically, the U.S. wants Japan to introduce cumulative voting, under which a shareholder would be allowed to cast all his or her multiple votes in board elections for a single candidate. This would make it easier for minority shareholders to acquire seats on a company board.

The Japanese team in the talks, held at the Foreign Ministry, is led by Koji Watanabe, deputy minister for foreign affairs, Makoto Utsumi, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of Finance, and Naomichi Suzuki, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The U.S. team is co-chaired by Charles Dallara, assistant secretary of the Treasury, and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Linn Williams.

Robert Zoellick, counselor of the State Department and one of the three U.S. officials originally scheduled to lead the U.S. panel, canceled his trip to Japan.

### Disagreement With U.S. Occurs on Price Survey

*OW2005105891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japan and the United States expressed strong disagreement regarding the results of their second joint consumer price survey released separately on Monday.

Japanese officials said the survey showed the price gap between the two countries is steadily narrowing, while the U.S. insisted the study indicated "no significant change" had occurred.

The survey, conducted jointly by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DoC) over a two-week period in April, covered over 100 products in seven categories sold in Tokyo, Osaka, Chicago, and New York.

The U.S. results showed prices in Japan were 37 percent higher, down from the 39 percent gap detected in the first survey conducted in October 1989.

MITI, however, dismissed the overall figure as "meaningless," arguing that the U.S. failed to factor in the share of imported goods included in the survey.

Japanese statisticians said a more accurate price picture is revealed when products are compared in three distinct categories— those made in Japan, the U.S. and Europe.

MITI said prices of products made in Japan were an average 12.7 percent lower on the domestic market than in the U.S., while the DoC said such prices were only 2 percent cheaper in Japan.

U.S.-produced products were 40.6 percent more expensive in Japan, according to MITI. The DoC, however, said Japanese consumers shell out an average of 70 percent more to buy U.S.-produced goods than their American counterparts.

With regard to European-made products, MITI said prices in Japan were 41.4 percent higher than in the U.S., while the DoC insisted prices of European goods were 66 percent more expensive in Japan.

Tsunehiko Iwabuchi, director of MITI's policy division, said the wide variance in results stemmed from different statistical approaches taken by the two countries. He pointed out that the U.S. compared the lowest prices in each country while Japan targetted average prices.

MITI added that the number of Japanese-made products priced higher at home than in the U.S. fell to six from nine in the previous survey. The number of U.S.-made products costing 60 percent or more in Japan than in the U.S. declined to 13 from 16 in the 1989 study, MITI said. The same was also true with regard to European-made products, the ministry said.

The price survey was undertaken to promote trade talks aimed at removing structural barriers to trade and investments in each country.

Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators are meeting in Tokyo to assess the progress in implementing promises made in the final report of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks last June.

Japan pledged to work toward eliminating unreasonable price differentials between its domestic and overseas markets.

J. Michael Farren, U.S. undersecretary for trade, told reporters at a briefing in Tokyo that "no significant change" had occurred in the price gaps since the 1989 survey, but conceded that "it would be hard to expect an appreciable change after only one year of the SII process."

Farren also said the survey results are "extremely important" for the SII process because they provide a yardstick for measuring U.S. access to the Japanese market.

Another U.S. official said the currency exchange rate fluctuations had only a "small" impact on the outcome of the survey, noting that the 1989 analysis was conducted when the dollar was valued at 142 yen. The rate was 137 yen to the dollar in the latest survey, he said.

### Kaifu Responds to Cheney's Arms Remarks

*OW1805084491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said that Japan may not meet the latest demands from Washington for Tokyo to purchase more American-made weapons.

Japan will continue to purchase the bulk of its military equipment from the United States because compatibility is required with U.S. forces helping to defend Japan, Kaifu said in an interview released Saturday.

"But the volume may not necessarily meet the expectations of the U.S.," Kaifu said.

He was answering a question on Japan's response to a recent request by U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney that Tokyo buy more U.S. weapons.

In the interview conducted May 9 with a vernacular economic weekly, Kaifu said Japan plans to continue its policy of maintaining a defensive force, and would not procure offensive weapons.

Kaifu indicated Japan is preparing to take a more flexible stance on the multilateral trade talks known as the Uruguay Round, which have been snagged over liberalizing agricultural trade.

"I have directed key cabinet members to keep to our principles, but we can't let the multilateral trade talks fail," Kaifu said.

Japan has been under pressure to abandon its policy of barring rice imports to help break an impasse at the trade talks.

Kaifu said there are "various methods" to resolve the issue, and he expects a conclusion within the year.

The prime minister indicated Japan could table a proposal of opening the Japanese rice market if the European Community (EC) and the U.S. were also willing to make concessions.

### Officials React to Bush's Turtle Ban Decision

*OW1805070891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0615 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japanese trade officials reacted with a mixture of relief and regret Saturday to U.S. President George Bush's decision not to take immediate punitive action against Japan over its imports of endangered sea turtles.

An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said although Bush's decision was not too bad for Japan he regretted that the President did not rule out punitive action once and for all.

Bush said in a statement, "I have decided not to recommend specific measures to prohibit wildlife imports (from Japan) at this time pending an assessment within 30 days of the adequacy of Japan's actions to lift its reservation and bring to a conclusive end its trade in hawksbill sea turtles."

Japan announced Friday that it will scrap its reservations to an international treaty that bans trade in endangered sea turtles, and will impose a ban on imports of hawksbill sea turtle shells. The MITI official said that while the ministry will keep in mind the 30-day pending period, it will give priority to limiting the damage to domestic makers of turtle shell ornaments. "We would like to decide on when to put the import ban into effect as soon as possible," he said.

### No Agreement Reached With U.S. on Semiconductors

*OW1805125191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators failed to resolve their differences on a new semiconductor trade pact Saturday after two days of scheduled talks, a Japanese official said.

Trade experts from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the U.S. Trade Representative's Office will meet informally Sunday but "a basic agreement is not expected," the official said.

The differences centered on the alleged Japanese practice of selling semiconductor products below cost in third

countries and the formula used for calculating the share foreign-made semiconductors hold in the Japanese market, he said.

The two days of talks were aimed at working out the framework for a new semiconductor pact to replace the 1986 agreement, which expires at the end of July.

The Japanese mission to Saturday's talks, held at MITI, was headed by Naomichi Suzuki, vice minister of International Trade and Industry, while the U.S. team was led by Deputy Trade Representative Linn Williams.

The MITI official, who briefed reporters on the outcome of the talks, said the two sides also made little progress on a Japanese demand that Washington remove punitive tariffs it imposed on 165 million dollars worth of electronics exports to the United States.

The Americans said it would be "politically difficult" to do so, the MITI official said.

The United States imposed a 100 percent punitive tariff in April 1987 on 300 million dollars worth of Japanese electronics exports because of Japan's alleged failure to open its market to foreign semiconductor products under the current pact.

Washington slashed the products coming under the tariff to 165 million dollars several months later.

The official said the two sides still have to sort out a new formula on how to calculate the share of foreign semiconductors in the Japanese market.

Japan and the United States use different sets of statistics in tabulating that share and this has created a perception gap on how much foreign chip manufacturers are selling in Japan.

U.S. trade officials contend that foreign semiconductors account for 13 percent of the Japanese market, while MITI's figures put the share at 19 percent.

The market share issue stems from a controversial 1986 "side letter" in which Japan pledged to set aside 20 percent of the Japanese market for foreign microchip products. U.S. trade officials regard that as a guarantee, while MITI calls it a nonbinding benchmark.

"There was no substantial talk on the share issue pending an agreement on the statistical method," the MITI official said.

The official said experts from the two sides were continuing their talks Saturday night and will meet again informally Sunday.

He said the two sides hope to nail down an agreement before Williams leaves for home Wednesday but hinted that an agreement might be difficult.

"We have had so little time" since the previous meeting, held earlier this month in Washington, he said.

Failing an agreement next week, the two sides will meet again in Washington for the next, seventh round of talks since the negotiations began earlier this year, the official said.

## Company To Withdraw From U.S. Computer Market

*OW2005110791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Osaka, May 20 KYODO—Kobe Steel Ltd. said Monday it plans to withdraw from manufacturing and marketing external computer memory equipment in the United States because of losses suffered by its American subsidiary, Racet Computes Ltd.

Kobe officials said accumulated losses at its Los Angeles, California-based company reached about 1.3 billion yen (10 million U.S. dollars) in April because of severe U.S. competition and the inability to attract major customers for original equipment manufacturer (OEM) contracts.

Kobe has a 51 percent equity stake in Racet.

Racet, established in 1979, is a developer of external memory equipment for personal computers.

## Officials Comment on Rice Policy, Market

### Policy Said 'Unchanged'

*OW2005084891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japan's policy of maintaining self-sufficiency in rice remains unchanged, despite statements by the prime minister and other officials that a partial opening of the rice market is inevitable, a vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries said Monday.

Shigeru Motai, administrative vice minister, was commenting on statements by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru on the issue.

Kanemaru said Sunday a partial opening of the rice market is unavoidable if Japan is to keep its relations with the United States from deteriorating.

Motai said there will be increasing U.S. moves to initiate talks on difficult farm trade issues once the U.S. Congress approves an extension of President George Bush's "fast track" authority on negotiating multilateral trade agreements.

The authority ensures that any multilateral trade accord the administration submits to congress will face a simple yes-or-no vote without being subject to amendments.

### 'One-Sided Compromise' Opposed

*OW2005075691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japan should not make a one- sided compromise on the rice imports issue, Michio Ochi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency said Monday.

Before compromising, Japan should confirm that the United States really is willing to settle its disputes on farm imports with other countries and ease its own agricultural import barriers, Ochi said.

He made the comments in a speech at an economic seminar held at a Tokyo hotel, in response to recent calls from several politicians, including former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, for a partial opening of the rice market.

Kanemaru said Sunday at an election committee meeting in Toyama Prefecture that a partial opening of the rice market will be unavoidable if Japan is to keep its relationship with the U.S. from deteriorating.

Ochi also said he opposed the proposed U.S.-Mexico-Canada free trade zone.

"If the plan materializes, Japan might also have to consider forming of a free trading zone among Asian countries, and this would further invite chain reactions toward bloc economies," Ochi warned.

### Opening of Market 'Unavoidable'

*OW1905142791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Toyama, May 19 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru said Sunday a partial opening of Japan's rice market will be unavoidable in the near future if Japan is to keep its relations with the United States from deteriorating.

Kanemaru also proposed revising the agricultural land law to permit farmers to sell farmland more easily in compensation for the partial liberalization of the rice market.

He made the remarks at a meeting of the election committee for a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) legislator in Tonami, Toyama Prefecture, who belongs to the LDP's biggest faction, led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. Kanemaru currently is head of the faction.

Kanemaru revealed his position on the rice market on the eve of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Japan. Quayle was to have arrived in Tokyo Sunday at noon but was forced to delay his arrival until Monday morning because of an aircraft malfunction.

Quayle is expected to press Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to lift Japan's virtual ban on rice imports, already under intense foreign criticism as moves to liberalize global farm trade intensify.

Kanemaru pointed out good relations with the U.S. is crucial for Japan's existence. He said, "what's to become of Japan if the U.S. says 'no' against Japan's export of cars or electrical machinery to the U.S. due to further frictions, particularly the rice import issue?"

Kanemaru said Japanese farmers also benefit from free trade.

Observers said Kanemaru apparently urged LDP members to take necessary measures to help farmers and to make agricultural reforms before the rice import issue is settled at the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

U.S. President George Bush, in a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in April, called for Japan's cooperation on the rice issue to bring the stalled Uruguay Round to a succe sful conclusion.

### Measure on Rice Market Explained at GATT

*OW1805133991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japan has explained a measure aimed at allowing it to keep restrictions on rice imports at a recent meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Saturday.

The measure, a revised escape clause allowing import controls on farm products, is being proposed jointly by Japan and eight other nations, including members of the European Community (EC), in the ongoing Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

The escape clause allows member countries to maintain import controls on items under production adjustments, such as reduction of acreage, to protect the domestic industry.

Japan hopes the proposed revision will enable it to retain restrictions on rice imports, the ministry said.

The revised clause would allow countries to continue regulating imports of processed products containing more than 50 percent of ingredients under production adjustments and those which can be dissolved in water to recover raw ingredients, ministry officials said.

They said each country limiting imports is required to set the maximum allowable level by figures.

Work on the revised clause has already been completed by Japan and the EC members for presentation to GATT next month, they said.

### Ministry Announces Funds for UN Gulf Mission

*OW1705143991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1421 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Japan will provide 1 million dollars to support the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

Officials said that in addition to the financial assistance, Japan will dispatch a Foreign Ministry official as a political affairs officer to join the mission.

The official, who was identified as Akira Kono from the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, will leave for Kuwait on Saturday for an assignment involving liaison work between UNIKOM and the Kuwaiti Government.

The 1,633-member mission, which is divided into civilian and military components, has been established to conduct

surveillance of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with a view to deterring border violations.

Japan has said it is unable to contribute personnel to the military component of UN peacekeeping operations until it establishes a constitutional legal basis.

Asked why Japan did not try to make up for this inability by dispatching more personnel to UNIKOM's civilian component, officials explained that there are few positions to fill there as it consists of only 193 personnel.

### 23.2 Billion Yen Loan Extended to Egypt

*OW1905232991 Tokyo KYODO in English 2302 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japan has extended a 23,266 million yen commodity loan to Egypt as its second phase of aid to Middle East countries affected by the Persian Gulf, government officials said.

Governmental notes on the aid were exchanged in Cairo Monday.

The loan's interest rate is 1 percent per annum and repayment will be spread over 30 years, including a 10-year grace period, the officials said.

### Agency To Seek SDF Inclusion in Relief Teams

*OW1905121991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO— The Defense Agency will push for authorization to use Self-Defense Forces (SDF) units in Japan's emergency relief teams, agency officials said Sunday.

If the agency succeeds in getting the international emergency relief team dispatch law revised to allow troops to participate in teams, it could serve as a precedent for letting SDF members join a proposed unit to help U.N. peacekeeping efforts, the officials said.

The SDF now is excluded from joining emergency relief teams because the current law does not designate the Defense Agency as one of the organizations permitted to send teams, they said.

The agency decided to seek approval to deploy SDF personnel on relief teams after the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] proposed doing so, the officials said.

The agency apparently believes it will be easier to get public support for deploying the SDF overseas for disaster relief operations, which undoubtedly are peaceful, than to get support for joining peacekeeping operations.

The agency also seems to consider that disagreements between the LDP and the opposition parties will make it difficult to include the SDF in a special U.N. peacekeeping unit.

Government officials, considering creating a special unit to cooperate with U.N. peacekeeping operations, indicated last week that such a unit would likely include SDF members.

A top Foreign Ministry official also indicated Japan should consider using the SDF to observe ceasefires and perform other U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The government has called for Japanese participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities as a contribution to international society.

LDP, Komeito, and Democratic Socialist Party leaders earlier this month reaffirmed their support for a peacekeeping unit in place of last November's aborted attempt to join U.N. peacekeeper units.

Some members of the Social Democratic Party and Komeito, however, have voiced strong opposition to having SDF troops in the unit.

A 50-member Japanese disaster relief team currently is operating in Bangladesh to aid cyclone victims.

The law on dispatching international disaster relief teams was enacted September 1987.

## Mongolia

### Ulaanbaatar City Government Institutes Rationing

*OW1605093091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 16 (XINHUA)—The citizens of the Mongolian capital are put on meat ration as of today under a city government decision.

Under the stipulations concerned, each citizen gets 2.7 kilograms of meat a month by ration coupons.

Though a staple food, meat is reported in short supply in some cities and counties since last winter because of improper policies and ranches' failure to meet the government's meat acquisition quotas.

Each Mongolian used to eat more than 90 kilograms of meat or meat products annually. The municipal government here, however, promised that the meat ration today is only a temporary measure.

In the context of a general shortage in food products, Ulaanbaatar and most of the other cities have also put rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil on ration to the citizens since the end of last year.

Some sections of the city's population are in favor of the new measure, as it saves their time waiting in long lines and often in vain. But some others are not, complaining the rationed amount is too little.

## North Korea

### Delegates Leave for Japan Normalization Talks

*SK1805151091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The DPRK Government delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol left here today to participate in the third

round of intergovernmental full-dress talks for normalisation of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations to be held in Beijing.

### Third Round of Talks Begins

*OW2005143591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 20 KYODO—North Korea said on Monday that it will discuss war reparation demands with Japan after the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

North Korea proposed the idea on the first day of the third round of normalization talks with Japan, held at the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

Chon In-chol, chief North Korean delegate, said North Korea and Japan should open bilateral diplomatic relations after both countries agree to some extent first on issues relating to territorial sovereignty and normalization of relations.

After that, Chon said, the two countries can discuss secondary issues such as reparation.

The North Korean leadership has demanded Japan compensate for damage inflicted on Pyongyang both during Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule and in the postwar period.

Chief Japanese negotiator Noboru Nakahira said North Korea should accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities, which he said is a condition for promoting bilateral normalization talks.

Nakahira added that the nuclear nonproliferation treaty should be observed.

North Korea signed the treaty in 1985, but has never allowed a complete inspection of the nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, some 90 kilometers north of Pyongyang.

Nakahira urged Pyongyang to resume early inter-Korean talks with Seoul.

Nakahira also expressed Japan's hope that North Korea will apply for separate UN membership in line with a South Korean demand.

He said UN participation by North and South Korea will help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and enhance the world body.

South Korea said in March it hoped North Korea would drop its objections to separate membership for the two Koreas, which at present have UN observer status, and would submit an application of its own this year. If Pyongyang continued to balk, Seoul said, it would proceed by itself.

North Korea maintains that separate UN membership for the two Koreas would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, and demands that the North and South share a UN seat.

Nakahira also called on Chon to provide information about a Japanese woman who had allegedly trained Kim Hyon-hui, a North Korean spy convicted of the 1987 bombing of a Korean Air jetliner.

Chon said the issues of inspecting nuclear facilities in North Korea and UN membership are irrelevant to current normalization talks.

Tokyo police believe the Japanese woman was abducted to North Korea.

### Chon In-chol Holds News Briefing

*SK2005154991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 20 May 91*

[News briefing by Chon In-chol, DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs, at the DPRK Embassy in Beijing on 20 May]

[Text] Beijing May 20 (KCNA)—Chon In-chol, vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the DPRK Government delegation to the third intergovernmental full-dress talks for the establishment of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations, gave a news briefing at the DPRK Embassy in Beijing after the morning session of the first-day talks today.

He told the reporters:

At the talks, our side proposed to discuss the first agenda item on the establishment of diplomatic relations and reach an agreement on this main point before discussing and solving the second item on compensation.

This is a reasonable way of promoting the current talks, I think. At the previous rounds of talks, the four items were discussed at a time. So the discussion was very complicated and it was impossible to deepen the debate on any item.

If diplomatic relations are established, it will be possible to deepen mutual understanding and confidence between the two countries. And if the other matters are discussed one by one in due order on that basis, it may be convenient and more effective in finding solutions to the matters. If the Japanese side agrees to this, it will mark a signal occasion of making a breakthrough in the progress of the talks.

He told newsmen that at the talks, the Japanese side raised again the problems of the signing of the NSA [Nuclear Safeguards Accord], the simultaneous entry of the two parts of Korea into the United Nations and the inter-Korean dialogue.

He said:

When we asked the Japanese side why it raised the matters which have nothing to do with the DPRK-Japan talks as preconditions for the talks, the Japanese side replied that it did not raise the three problems as preconditions for the talks and that such problems could be settled through normal channels if the DPRK and Japan have diplomatic relations, but it was raising these problems at the talks because there are no diplomatic relations between them.

When our side said that the Japanese side's reply meant admitting the justness of our proposal to establish diplomatic relations before discussing the other items in due order, the Japanese side did not say any word.

Touching upon the question of signing the NSA, he said:

We told the Japanese side that if it is to give a practical help in the settlement of this problem, it should not unilaterally request us to sign the NSA, and once again asked it to properly recommend the U.S. Administration to hold negotiation with the DPRK.

When the Japanese side again took a negative stand, we strongly demanded that the Japanese delegation no more raise the question of signing the NSA as a precondition, if it respects the promise of the leaders of its government to have DPRK-Japan talks without preconditions.

And we stressed that the Japanese side should correctly understand we will never barter away the question of signing the NSA, a crucial matter concerning the rise and fall of the nation, as a condition for the realization of diplomatic relations with Japan.

He further said:

"International pressure" can by no means give the key to the solution of problems.

The present unfair position of Japan will not be any help to the settlement of the problems, but, on the contrary, will adversely affect it.

The threat of nuclear war to the DPRK by the United States and the South Korean authorities on the Korean peninsula has reached its climax. While failing to utter a word about this actual danger of nuclear war, the Japanese side unilaterally requests us to sign the NSA. Nobody can say the Japanese side's position is impartial, realistic and persuasive.

If Japan is truly concerned over the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, it must be impartial, instead of inclining to one side as now.

We made it clear that as the Japanese side declined to cooperate a little in realising DPRK-U.S. negotiation on the problem of signing the NSA, we would seek direct negotiation with the United States.

Then, Chon In-chol answered questions put by reporters.

### Japan's 'One-Sided Policy' Alleged

*SK2005162491 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1559 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Beijing May 20 (KCNA)—Chon In-Chol, head of the DPRK Government delegation gave a news briefing at the DPRK Embassy in Beijing after the afternoon talks today.

In the afternoon he said that our side urged the Japanese side not to raise again the question of signing the Nuclear Safeguards Accord [NSA] at the talks.

The Japanese side, he noted, said that it could not shelve the question of signing the NSA without discussing it and it is not in a position to avoid the discussion of other matters without settling that question and that it would discuss this question im parallel with other agenda items and it would be better to debate on the first agenda item.

It was agreed to discuss the first agenda item at the talks on May 21, he said, and continued.

The Japanese side raised the question of the North-South dialogue and the simultaneous entry into the United Nations at the end of the afternoon talks.

It was because of the new war provocation moves of the United States and the South Korean authorities that the North-South dialogue was suspended. Therefore, if the North-South dialogue is to proceed well, the South Korean authorities should accede to our proposal to adopt a non-aggression declaration and stop entreaty diplomacy while carrying outside the question of U.N. membership, an internal affair of the nation, abolish the "National Security Law" and set free the visitors to the North.

The Japanese side supported the wrong move of the South Korean authorities to unilaterally enter the United Nations, interfering in the internal affairs of others even at the negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations. This is an open expression that Japan is now pursuing the one-sided policy toward South Korea even at this time when the Korean-Japanese talks have entered a full-dress stage.

The unchanged attitude of the Japanese Government is a product of the "two Koreas" policy, which pours cold water over the efforts of the Korean people for reunification. This is obstructive to the North-South dialogue and helpful to freezing the division of Korea.

He demanded that if Japan truly wants the normalization of relations with us, it should drop the one-sided policy toward South Korea, stop encouraging the moves to freeze the division of Korea and refrain from laying obstacles before the talks.

He answered the questions raised by reporters.

### PRC's Jiang Zemin Views Reunification Proposal

*SK1805112491 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1027 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Beijing May 18 (KCNA)—Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the Central Military Commission, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union supported the reunification proposals of the DPRK, speaking at a meeting with representatives of various circles of the Soviet Union in the Kremlin on May 17, according to a report of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY dated May 18.

He said China supports the proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

China will continue to make active efforts with the parties concerned for the relaxation of the situation and stability of the Korean peninsula, he declared.

## South's 'Maneuver' for UN Entry Denounced

*SK1905122691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0024 GMT 18 May 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May commentary: "A Criminally Splittist Act That Runs Counter to the Desire of Reunification"]

[Text] Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean authorities are accelerating the so-called maneuver to enter the United Nations unilaterally.

They are saying that they will hand in their application in early August so that their entry can be decided upon during the opening of the UN General Assembly in September. They are carrying out various maneuvers of begging, corruption, and schemes such as diplomacy by request and diplomacy by invitation to scrape together supporters. This is a criminally splittist act that runs counter to the desire of the whole nation to achieve reunification.

In order to rationalize their maneuver of entering into the United Nations unilaterally, they are clinging to various kinds of sophistry and schemes.

They are saying that they are trying to enter the United Nations unilaterally because procedures for simultaneous entry by the North and South is not being carried out as expected. This is a fraudulent act, solely engaged in the exercise of empty words.

The proposals for simultaneous entry or unilateral entry are all nothing but double splittist proposals aimed at fabricating two Koreas. This is a splittist and wicked scheme running counter to the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland.

We who value the nation's reunification have thoroughly opposed and denounced the splittist proposals such as the proposals for simultaneous or unilateral entry. Thus, these have in fact become null and void.

They have persistently ignored and nullified our just proposal of entering the United Nations jointly under the principle of one state name after the realization of a reunified nation according to the confederal system or entering the United Nations jointly under the principle of one seat even before the nation is reunified under the confederal system. The reason they stubbornly persist with simultaneous or unilateral entry to the United Nations is because they take no regard of the reunification of the fatherland, but only attempt to achieve perpetual division. This only nakedly shows their ugly true nature as splittists and their monstrous splittist maneuver.

The South Korean authorities are saying that entering the United Nations and the nation's reunification are two separate issues and that the issue of entering the United Nations is not on the agenda to be discussed between the North and South, but that it is an agenda item that should be decided upon individually. This is a brazen-faced allegation to intentionally distort the true nature of the issue.

Entering the United Nations and the nation's reunification are not separate issues but are related issues that cannot be separated.

Normally, it is natural for a reunified, liberated, and independent nation to enter the United Nations. Also, this cannot become an issue of dispute. It is different in a divided nation such as Korea, however.

The greatest pressing need of the Korean people, who have suffered the tragedy of division for almost half a century, is to achieve the reunification of the fatherland. Also, the issue of entering the United Nations must by all means be resolved so that it will be advantageous to the reunification of the fatherland and must be thoroughly reunification-oriented.

The act of the South Korean authorities who are hastening to enter the United Nations unilaterally and who are claiming that the issue of reunification and the issue of entering the United Nations—which are closely related—are separate issues is creating a new barrier in the cause of the reunification of the fatherland. Therefore, it goes without saying that this is an antireunification, antinational, and antidialogue act that cannot be forgiven.

The question of national reunification is among the most important national questions that should be settled by all the people, the masters of the country, based on national consensus.

So, under no circumstances should there be such things as one side—the North or the South—making an arbitrary decision about the question of UN membership which is inseparably tied to the question of national reunification.

It is thanks to our active, sincere effort, the question of UN membership had been introduced on the agenda and discussed at the North-South high-level talks.

Despite the fact that it discussed with us the question of UN membership in the past high-level talks, the South Korean authorities are arguing, paradoxically, that it is not a question to be discussed between the North and South, while scheming to attain the UN membership at one stroke by resorting to outside forces.

This amounts, in fact, to declaring the repudiation of reunification and to negating dialogue and is an insult and odious betrayal to the fellow countrymen who long for national reunification and who are struggling for the sacred cause of national reunification. It is also a splittist, rash, thoughtless act that can be undertaken only by those who seek to perpetuate national division and to fabricate two Koreas and those who pursue the pipe dream of reunifying the country by prevailing over communism and reunification through absorption.

It is the United States that has authored the splittist idea about the so-called simultaneous admission of the North and the South into the United Nations or the unilateral admission of South Korea; it is also the United States that is now actively encouraging and pushing the South toward the scheme of unilateral representation at the United Nations.

U.S. Vice President Quayle recently encouraged the puppet ring in its splittist acts, saying that the United States supports South Korea's unilateral entry into the United Nations and then pressured other countries to follow suit.

Proceeding with their ambitions for dominating the world and their antisocialist strategy, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to keep South Korea indefinitely as a new forward base from which to launch nuclear attacks against the northern half of the Republic and other countries, seeking to realize such ambitions by continuing their military occupation of South Korea and by fabricating two Koreas.

The U.S. imperialists' splittist line with regard to Korea is closely associated with their war line against the Korean people. They seek South Korea's unilateral admission to the United Nations in order to achieve their goal of keeping South Korea forever under their control as an aggressive military base and to strengthen their preparations for a new war by fabricating two Koreas.

The South's so-called unilateral admission to the United Nations will only result in further deepening the division of Korea, in laying new obstacles to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, and in gravely threatening peace in Korea.

Korea is one and should under no circumstances be allowed to be divided in two.

If the South Korean authorities keep scheming to enter the United Nations unilaterally, which runs counter to the will of the nation, they will be made to take full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

The only thing that is in store for the traitors who sell out the nation in cahoots with outside force is their downfall.

The opinion of the Korean people is that the North and South should enter the United Nations under a single name of the country after reunification of the country has been realized on the basis of a confederation, which is the most practical and reasonable way to achieve national reunification; and should they enter the United Nations before reunification, they should do so with one seat.

The ardent desire for reunification is now surging ahead daily among the Korean compatriots in the North and the South as well as abroad, and all fellow countrymen are tirelessly struggling to reunify the fatherland before the end of the nineties without fail.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the country will be realized without fail.

## South's Efforts in KAL Incident Dismissed

*SK2005063391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 20 May 91*

["Preposterous Smear Campaign of Those Driven to the Wall"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities recently brought forward again the trite incident of the "Korea Airlines" (KAL) to start an anti-communist smear campaign against the North.

Announcing that Kim Hyon-hui claimed to be "a criminal involved in the explosion of a KAL plane" "recognized the identity of a Japanese woman" called "Yi Un-hye" who had taught her Japanese among photographs presented by Japanese police, they made her appear at a press conference with home and foreign reporters and allege that the north "abducted" this Japanese woman.

The Japanese public security authorities, singing duet with them, are kicking up a big fuss, saying "it is highly probable that Yi Un-hye is the victim to a kidnapping case."

This is one more ridiculous fabrication and an offspring of a base intrigue to smear the image of our peaceloving Republic and mislead unbiased public opinion.

When the KAL plane incident occurred, we made it clear that it had nothing to do with our Republic. The South Korean authorities tried to shift the blame for the incident on to us. But it was brought to daylight that it was a drama co-produced by two dictators to extend the Chon Tu-hwan military rule to the No Tae-u military rule without difficulty in the puppet presidential election in 1987.

They failed to clarify why and where the KAL plane crashed and, without producing any material evidence, made a marionette presented as "an agent of the North" by them unilaterally repeat a false testimony. How can this far-fetched attempt to brimg their plot to success go down with anyone in this bright world?

No wonder there came from various countries of the world and South Korea and Japan voices rejecting the announcement of the puppet security planning board as "a fabrication without shred of creditability" and "a fantastic lie" and contending that it would be "more correct" to regard Kim Hyon-hui not as "an agent of the North" but as an agent of the security planning board.

The rumor of "abduction of a Japanese woman" circulated by the South Korean authorities is nothing but another fiction.

We had already stripped naked the falsity of the fabrication when the puppet security planning board and the Japanese police agency came out with it first in February 1988, as one based on the testimony of Kim Hyon-hui.

This notwithstanding, they are bringing forward this bankrupt fabrication again after the lapse of three years and tenaciously employing all tricks to make the case a fait accompli. How shameless they are.

There is nothing new in the contents of the false propaganda of the South Korean authorities, save the addition of a false data of "identification" to the earlier "testimony" of Kim Hyon-hui.

By the way a drama staged with an imaginary character cannot have creditability, and the contents of the announcement are, indeed, ridiculous and preposterous.

According to the announcement, when a Japanese investigator showed a photograph of a Japanese woman taken at the age of 17, Kim Hyon-hui "confirmed" her without a moment's delay, saying "Mrs. 'Un- hye' is exactly like the picture, if the girl in it is made a young woman who put on weight". How could she recognize the woman like "God". This poor drama gives off a strong smell of fabrication.

How could "Yi Un-hye" who is said to have got missing while serving as a waitress at a bar in Japan come to the DPRK and abruptly teach Japanese and how could she who did not speak Korean become an educationer [word as received]?

The announcement is too incoherent and full of contradiction to be worth being refuted point by point.

Not without reason did the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN, reporting the announcement, said many things are open to question.

The point is why the puppets have launched a renewed anti- communist smear campaign with the KAL plane incident by presenting even a character named "Yi Un-hye" these days.

Their sinister aim, in a nutshell, lies in diverting elsewhere the attention at home and abroad from the present South Korean situation and patch up the serious crisis of their rule.

As is known, the No Tae-u group has been driven into the corner by the fierce resistance of the South Korean people triggered off by the murder of Kang Kyong-tae.

The South Korean people are turning out in massive rallies and demonstrations every day, shouting "Down with No Tae-u," and "Yankees, go home", giving vent to their long pent-up rancor and grievances, unable to tolerate any more the murderous tyranny of the "Sixth Republic" which beat to death a young student with iron pipes on the scene of a peaceful demonstration in broad daylight and caused ensuing deaths. Not only students and workers but also dissident figures, farmers, teachers, religionists, and people of broad strata are participating in them on a broader scale and even opposition parties are joining them.

The situation is racing to a phase reminiscent of the June popular resistance which destroyed the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" four years ago.

Facing the worst ruling crisis since it came to power, the No Tae-u group is trying to turn back the situation with a double-dealing tactics—deception and suppression. But neither of them works.

Such being the situation, they resort to anti-communist intrigue and anti-communist fascistisation. This is why the South Korean authorities are staging a smear campaign again against the North over the KAL plane incident, while more openly revealing their intention to crack down on the struggle of students and people, alleging that it was instigated behind the scene by pro-communist underground organisations" [no beginning quotation marks as received] by doing so, they seek to put down the flame of the massive resistance of the people and bail themselves out of the crisis of destruction.

The anti-communist smear campaign staged by the No Tae-u group is characteristic of being more intellectual and mean, though it is following the habitual methods of the predecessors. This is explained by the fact that they have been driven into so much tighter corner.

Their lot is so critical and wretched that they are desperately trying to add something to the wrapper which has been ragged and tattered in the course of being used time and again for political purposes including the extention of the military rule, its fictitious content having been dragged into the light of day.

They are foolish and poor.

In the puppets' groundless smear campaign the people clearly see them gasping for breath, who, utterly isolated, stoop to any infamy, like a drowning man catching at a straw.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we would like to say one word to the Japanese authorities.

It is not beneficial to them and to the normalisation of the DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations to join in the anti-communist smear campaign of the No Tae-u group forsaken by the South Korean people.

A far-fetched plot can neither win the sympathy of people nor mislead public opinion.

The South Korean authorities must clearly know that the anti- communist smear campaign will not open a way out to them racing downhill to destruction and they can get nothing from it. Their foolish act is like lifting a rock to drop it on their own feet.

The South Korean authorities would be well advised to stop the foolish and futile smear campaign at once and admit, though belatedly, that the KAL plane incident was a drama of their own making and apologize for it.

## North-South Unified Soccer Team Holds Match

*SK2005102991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Seoul May 19 (KCNA)—The unified Korea soccer team to the sixth world youth soccer championships had a match with Yugong team of the South side at Tongdaemun playground in Seoul Sunday afternoon according to the all-round training programme.

The match was seen by Yi Myong-song, vice-chairman of the Korean Football Association and deputy head of the unified Korea soccer team, and others of the North side as well as sports officials of the South side.

The spectators cheered the united Korea team players, waving unified team flags whenever they showed high techniques in the match.

This morning our side's officials and reporters visited Lotte World Folklore Museum.

## South Korean Military Actions Reported

*SK1805114691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets are continuously committing military provocations in the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line.

They brought in secret a 106.7 mm mortar into the demilitarized zone southwest of Chawon-ri, Pyonggang County, in the eastern sector of the front at around 08:45 on May 16 and set it up in a position.

Earlier, on May 9, they committed a provocative action against civilian policemen of our side by firing some 40 bullets by an automatic rifle at a point near the central Military Demarcation Line from the demilitarized zone southeast of Mabang-ri, Cholwon County, in the central sector of the front.

At around 08:55 on May 10, the South Korean puppets sent bandits carrying large-calibre machine guns and automatic rifles to the height 749 in the demilitarized zone opposite to the Kammu Hill in the eastern sector of the front and [word indistinct] them set the machine guns in a position of firing at a post of our side.

On the 3rd of May about 90 armed bandits appeared on the height 167 in the demilitarized zone east of Tongchang-ri, Panmun County, in the western sector of the front and took a pasture of aiming their guns at our side, gravely threatening the safety of our civilian policemen.

On the 17th the puppets committed a hostile act of illegally introducing some 960 bandits armed with automatic rifles by 48 trucks in the demilitarized zone south of Chawon-ri, Pyonggang County.

The South Korean puppets undisguisedly brought 1,460 armed bandits into the demilitarized zone on 28 occasions as of the 17th of May.

Such hostile acts are the blatant violation of the armistice agreement and premeditated provocative moves aimed at deliberately aggravating the situation in the demilitarized zone. The South Korean puppets should act with discretion, clearly mindful of the grave consequences to be entailed by their provocation moves along the Military Demarcation Line where the armed forces of the two sides are standing in an acute confrontation.

## Editorials Dedicated to Kwangju Uprising

*SK1805103591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate editorials to the 11th anniversary of the heroic uprising of the Kwangju people of South Korea (May 18, 1980).

Paying high tribute to the uprisers who fell in their valiant resistance against the oppressors, NODONG SINMUN says:

The Kwangju popular uprising flared up after the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military fascists, the remnants of "Yusin", proclaimed an "emergency martial law" throughout South Korea on May 17, 1980 and launched a wholesale reactionary offensive against the patriotic and democratic forces under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. It was a just anti-imperialist, anti-fascist resistance against the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to revive the fascist "Yusin" system and for independence, democracy and reunification. It was also a mass resistance of a higher form in which students, workers, peasants, businessmen, small traders, religionists and all other citizens rose in an armed resistance against the armed oppressors.

Upset by the resolute actions of the uprisers, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, military fascists, mobilized infamous paratroopers and heavily armed puppet army units some 70,000 strong to kill 5,000 people and wound 14,000. This was an unheard-of massacre of fellow countrymen.

The uprising was put down by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at the point of bayonet. But it was a historical event of particular note in the history of the South Korean people's anti- U.S., anti-fascist struggle and in the history of the national liberation struggle of the world oppressed people. The uprising opened a new stage of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea. It made the South Korean people clearly see that the United States is the very one which strangulates democracy and human rights in South Korea and the backstage manipulator of the massacre and gradually direct the spearhead of the struggle to the U.S. imperialists.

Over the past 11 years, the South Korean students and people have courageously struggled for independence and democracy of the society and national reunification under the banner of independence against the U.S. and finally overthrew Chon Tu-hwan's "Fifth Republic regime" through the June popular uprising. However, there has been no change in the South Korean people's position after the "Yusin" dictatorship and the "Fifth Republic" dictatorship disappeared.

No Tae-u's "Sixth Republic regime" framed up and manipulated by the U.S. Imperialists is an anti-national military fascist "regime" that seeks a permanent division of the nation, tailing behind their policy of war.

The present South Korean situation is more serious and grave than at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising 11 years ago.

The South Korean workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, religionists and all other people should powerfully wage the massive joint struggle and solidarity struggle, closely rallied under the banner of independence against the U.S., democracy against fascism, and develop it into a struggle for inheriting the spirit of the May 18 Kwangju

uprising and into the struggle for commemorating the June popular uprising. They should fight undauntedly till they drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, liquidate the colonial fascist rule, smash the No group's "security-oriented rule" and the one-party dictatorship of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and establish an independent democratic government.

MINJU CHOSON stresses that the South Korean people will surely emerge victorious in their struggle for the just cause.

## South Minister-U.S. Commander Meeting Viewed

*SK1805050991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 18 May 91*

["War Confab of Warmaniacs"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The South Korean "defence minister" and the U.S. Pacific fleet commander were closeted over a war plot in Seoul on May 16, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The two war-thirsty elements twadled in chorus about "security" on the Korean peninsula, "importance" of the U.S. Pacific fleet and "promotion of the relations" between the U.S. Navy and the puppet Navy.

The "security" on the Korean peninsula cried for by them means a "security" based on "prevailing over communism", and "importance" of the U.S. Pacific fleet and "promotion of relations" are utterances intended to threaten the North by the military power of the U.S. imperialists, deepen the master-servant military relations between the U.S. imperialists and the puppets and step up war preparations.

As for the "defence minister", he is a bellicose element who openly threatened to attack us in April.

It is nothing but a powder-reeking belligerent blast against the North that can be expected from the confab between him and his master.

## South Students Protest in Front of U.S. Embassy

*SK1805045991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Students under the "Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils" (Sochongnyon) staged an anti-U.S. demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on May 16, holding streamers denouncing the United States, the backstage manipulator of the "security-oriented rule" and the Kwangju massacre, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They in an open letter to U.S. Ambassador Gregg branded the "security-oriented suppression" which led to the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae as a co-product of the present "regime" and the United States and demanded the discontinuation of the behind-the-scene manipulation of the "security-oriented rule", an open apology for the Kwangju massacre and withdrawal of nuclear weapons.

Students in Seoul waged an anti-U.S. struggle on May 17 amid the growing anti-American sentiments on the 11th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

More than 200 students of Tonguk University attacked with fire bombs the residential quarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Hannam-tong, Seoul.

Some 500 students of Chungang University burnt the Stars and Stripes and staged a demonstration, clashing with police.

## 'World Groups' Assail Moves To Provoke War

*SK2005030291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] A criminal attempt by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula has recently been more openly shown. This attempt is clearly shown in a recent annual military strength assessment report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the violent remarks by the South Korean defense minister. In connection with this, world groups from various strata have sternly condemned and denounced the bellicose and aggressive crime by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

In a statement, the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea has said that the United States and the South Korean authorities are recklessly maneuvering to provoke a new war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula. It went on to say:

In an annual military strength assessment report released on 12 April, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff stated that the Korean peninsula is the most dangerous place where a regional war may break out following a war in the Gulf region and that if war breaks out in Korea, a fierce battle that may last more than 120 days will be inevitable and that the United States will deploy more than 200,000 reinforcements. Coinciding with this, inspired by the United States, the South Korean defense minister told reporters that if the North does not accept an international nuclear inspection, he would launch a surprise attack on the North's nuclear facilities, adding that he would destroy the North's nuclear reactor facilities by infiltrating commando units. This is an act of open military intimidation and a virtual declaration of war by the South Korean authorities. We resolutely denounce the bellicose and aggressive war maneuvers by the United States and the South Korean authorities.

In its editorial, a bulletin of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea has pointed out:

The ominous violent remarks by a person in authority in South Korean, which are a virtual declaration of war against the DPRK, are now arousing great anger and deep worries in world social circles. The provocative, violent remarks by the person in authority in South Korea are no accident. They are a byproduct of the U.S. policy toward

Korea designed to aggravate tensions in Korea and perpetually divide the country and are also part of the South Korean authorities' plot to deliberately provoke war.

In a joint statement, the Luxembourg Committee for Korea's Reunification and the Luxembourg-DPRK Friendship Society have said that the maneuvers by the United States and the South Korean authorities are a declaration of war against the DPRK and an antidialogue and antirevolutionary declaration. They went on to say:

The United States and the South Korean authorities have persistently opposed the adoption of a North-South nonaggression declaration, a proposal of the DPRK. Moreover, they started the Team Spirit joint military exercise again this year. All these facts clearly show that the United States does not want peace on the Korean peninsula and reunification and that, as inspired by the United States, the South Korean authorities are trying to fulfill their ambition to achieve reunification after prevailing over communism.

(Erich Trebet), general secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Great Britain, has said in a statement:

At a time when the United States is modernizing its forces occupying South Korea, building up mobile strike forces, and conducting the Team Spirit joint military exercise, South Korea's military boss made the violent remarks. This shows that the danger of war is a real problem in Korea today.

He went on to say:

The United States and the South Korean authorities must immediately stop their reckless maneuvers to provoke a new war, and the U.S. troops must leave South Korea at once along with their nuclear weapons.

(Rased Kanmenen), general secretary of the Bangladesh Workers' Party Central Committee, has said in a statement:

The South Korean defense minister has said that he would launch a surprise attack to destroy the North's nuclear reactor facilities by infiltrating commando units. I denounce his remarks as a crime which makes an artificial obstacle to dialogue and negotiations for Korea's peaceful reunification and aggravates tensions. His violent remarks are an act of provocation against the DPRK, which has made every effort to provide preconditions for a stable peace on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the fatherland, and a grave challenge to the world's peace-loving people. If the violent remarks by the person in military authority in South Korea are put into action under the protection of the U.S. imperialists, a full-scale war will break out on the Korean peninsula, and peace in Asia and the world will be gravely endangered. The criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring to provoke war must be halted for the sake of peace on the Korean peninsula, Asia, and the world.

At a national seminar on the chuche idea and Korea's reunification in Portugal, (Juango Weis Costa), a responsible official of the (Carcabelos), Portugal, Kimilsongism study team, stressed:

The United States and the South Korean authorities must clearly see the Korean people's unanimous, ardent desire for reunification and the trend of the times and abandon their dangerous confrontational attitude and policy of war, which they have espoused from the position of strength. If they turn a blind eye to the DPRK's peace proposals and further aggravate tensions, the United States and the South Korean authorities will not be able to avoid being greatly denounced and rejected by all the Korean people, who have earnestly longed for peace and reunification, and the world's peace-loving people.

## U.S. Check of North's Ship in Red Sea Viewed

*SK1905090691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0155 GMT 19 May 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May commentary: "Open Piracy"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists have repeatedly perpetrated hostile, provocative acts against our Republic.

According to recent information, when our trade freighter (Taegakpong), on its way to Aqaba, Jordan, via Iskenderun, Turkey, carrying grain and oil from Cyprus, had reached the southernmost point of the Sinai peninsula located in the Red Sea, U.S. warships stopped our ship and began the violent act of searching it.

This warship belonging to the U.S. imperialists, after questioning our ship in detail as to which ports it had visited, to which port it was sailing, what cargoes it was carrying, and how many crewmen were aboard, ordered the ship to stand by on the spot.

About four hours later, another U.S. warship came over to the spot and 15 military personnel came aboard our ship. They ordered our ship crew to gather on the deck and then searched the ship's inside and contents, kicking off a commotion of checking and identifying ship documents, the crew list, and identification cards.

This is arrogant, rude, provocative violence, open piracy, a violent infringement on our national sovereignty, as well as a violation of the international laws and international norms.

In addition, it is a raid, murder, and pillage committed in the waters, as well as an intolerable brutality perpetrated by a group of Yankee pirates who are infamous for their unending interference and aggression and for [words indistinct].

Even during October of last year when the Gulf crisis was deteriorating, the U.S. imperialist warships fired on our trade cargo ship Samilpo, which was sailing a designated route in high seas, to stop it and committed a brigandish act of searching it.

Such an act against a peaceful ship sailing along a normal route shows that the U.S. imperialists have now become

more brazen-faced and truculent aggressors and that they behave as they please as international gendarmes.

Who has given the United States the unlimited rights to commit such violent acts? Who has given the United States such absolute rights to forcibly stop and search ships on routine sailing along normal courses; to mount a naval blockade at whim against peaceful countries; indiscriminately branding countries unpalatable to their taste as countries which are abusing human rights; and to use armed force against them without scruples, simply because they would not kowtow to them?

It is [word indistinct] crime committed by the U.S. imperialists who are driven by their insatiable ambitions for invasion.

After sowing seeds of conflicts everywhere in the world under the pretext of ending the cold war, the U.S. imperialists have stretched out their interventionist hands toward them, while being hostile to the countries that are defensive of their independence and using force against them more often than not.

The U.S. imperialists, babbling about new world order, are viciously maneuvering to build a kingdom in the world dominated by the United States. The brigandish act they have committed on the sea is only an expression of such an effort.

The provocative act committed by the U.S. imperialists against our peaceful ship shows that the brunt of their anti-independence, antisocialist strategy of aggression is now turned against our republic. This is part of their military threat and blackmail and war preparations against us.

It cannot be seen as a coincidence that the United States, while continually introducing modern weapons of mass destruction into South Korea; conducting in succession provocative war exercises against us on the ground, in the sky, and at sea; and even openly clamoring that the Korean peninsula is the place where the next war will break out, have committed piracy against our peaceful ship.

The U.S. imperialists' antirepublic maneuver and their preparations for a new war is the source of aggravating tensions and worsening the situation on the Korean peninsula, as well as the cause of destabilizing peace in Asia and in the World.

The United States should take full responsibility for all the consequences arising from such development and act discreetly after abandoning provocative acts against us without delay.

## U.S. Military Exercises in South Reported

*SK1805050191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce and Navy Commands staged joint aerial and ground attack exercises with the Korean peninsula as the theatre of operation on May 15 and 16, according to military sources.

Mobilized in the provocative aerial war games staged against the North several times in the sky above Osan, Suwon, Anmyon Islet and Yoju of South Korea were formations of Pacific-based F-16 and F-86 fighter-bombers, and F-16 and OA-10 and other fighter-bombers, observation planes and assault planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet airforce, more than 420 in all.

In these days the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets moved infantry, artillery, tank and armoured car units to Uijongbu, Chunchon and Pochon areas for a frantic attack exercise against the North under the cover of dozens of fighter bombers, assault planes and observation planes.

The South Korean authorities on May 15 brought a 105 mm gun to a position near the Military Demarcation Line south of Pyonggang of Kangwon Province and took a posture of firing into the North.

The warplanes which were mobilized in the aerial war exercises in the sky above South Korea on May 15 and 16 totalled some 1,100.

## Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Theory Viewed

*SK1805064991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 18 May 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 17 May Special Article: "The Chuche-Oriented Theory on Socialist, Communist Construction is an Immortal Revolutionary Banner That Leads the Socialist, Communist Cause to Victory"]

[Text] In his recently published programmatic documents the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated uniqueness and correctness of the chuche-oriented theory on socialist, communist construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: The chuche-oriented revolutionary theory is a genuine revolutionary theory of the working class of the era of chuche and is also the immortal communist revolutionary theory which is victorious forever as in the case with the struggle for independence of the working masses of people.

Elucidating the theory on socialist, communist construction in a scientific manner is an important matter that the revolutionary theory of the working class should elucidate, because only by correctly elucidating this matter can the party and the state of the working class consolidate and develop the socialist system and achieve brilliant victory in carrying out the socialist, communist cause.

Socialism, communism provide a society which is constructed consciously. Without the correct guidance theory on socialist, communist construction, the working class and the popular masses cannot correctly build socialism, communism with a clear goal. Elucidating the theory on socialist, communist construction in a scientific manner was an urgent task which arose before our time. Our time in which socialist, communist construction has arisen as a practical matter calling for a scientific theory on socialist, communist construction. Of course, the previous theories of the working class elucidated a series of views on

socialist, communist construction. However, the previous theories failed to give an extensive answer to this matter because of the conditions of the times and the limitations in the practical experiences.

The establishment of a scientific theory on socialist, communist construction was able to be brilliantly solved by the chuche idea. The elucidation of the theory on socialist, communist construction was a great achievement of the chuche idea.

The chuche-oriented theory on socialist, communist construction is a complete revolutionary theory which gives most perfect answers to the theoretical and practical problems that arise in socialist, communist construction. That the chuche-oriented theory on socialist, communist construction has been able to become a complete theory on communist construction is because it is based on the principle of the chuche idea and on the practical experiences of our revolution. The scientific nature and flawlessness of the revolutionary theory depend on the principle of the world view on which the revolutionary theory is based. The chuche-oriented theory on socialist, communist construction has been able to be a complete theory on communist construction because it is based on the principle of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a man-centered world view in which everything is dealt with placing man at the center and in which everything serves man. It is also a revolutionary doctrine to realize independence of the popular masses. The chuche idea is the doctrine which has extensively elucidated the principles of society and history, placing the popular masses at the center.

Developing the theory on socialist, communist construction based on the principle of the chuche idea means to elucidate the theory on communist construction, placing the popular masses—who are the masters of the revolution and construction—at the center. Developing the theory on communist construction, placing the popular masses at the center, is the most correct methodology which accords with the inherent nature of socialist, communist construction, that is to say, the inherent nature of the revolutionary movement. The revolution is the struggle to achieve the popular masses' independence, and socialist, communist construction is the struggle for the popular masses' independent and creative life.

The revolutionary movement or socialist, communist construction cannot exist separated from the popular masses. The chuche-oriented theory on socialist, communist construction has been able to elucidate anew and to extensively make a synthesis of the inevitability of socialist, communist construction because it is developed through placing the popular masses at the center. In other words, the chuche-oriented theory on socialist, communist construction has been able to elucidate anew the appearance of the communist society and the strategic goal for its realization.

What is important in deepening the theory on socialist and communist construction is to clearly elucidate the looks of communist society, as well as the strategic goals of the building of this society. Only when this issue is scientifically elucidated, can we have a clear-cut picture of communist society and successfully wage a struggle to build it in a goal-oriented manner. However, no scientific explanation has been given to this issue for a long time.

The chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction was formulated based upon popular masses. The theory defines communist society as a society where the independence of the popular masses is completely realized. Also, the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction gave a complete explanation of the looks of communist society.

Also, as a result of the analysis of communist society based upon the popular masses, an independent idea was formulated that, to build communist society, we must conquer the ideological fortress of making people communists, as well as the materialistic fortress, and that we must also monochromatize all of society with the leader's revolutionary idea. In this way, the looks of communist society, which have only been generally described, have clearly emerged in an overall manner, and the clear-cut goal and correct program for a struggle to build communism have been presented.

Because it is based on the popular masses, the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction can correctly elucidate the path of communist construction. Elucidating the inevitable road of socialist and communist construction is an important matter in formulating theories on socialist and communist construction. This matter can be correctly resolved by the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction. By assessing the procedures of building communism based upon whether the popular masses' independence is realized, the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction could clearly define the period up until when all the class differences are dismantled and when a classless society is built as a transitional period. As a result, it was declared that the creative idea that revolution and construction must be further carried out on a high stage if it is to completely realize the popular masses' independence even after a transitional period is over. In this way, the inevitable road of communist construction was clearly elucidated.

Because it was formulated based upon the popular masses and with an emphasis on the work of beefing up the role of the popular masses, the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction creatively elucidates strategic and tactical principles on communist construction.

Because it is based upon not only the principles of the chuche idea but also our practical experiences in carrying out our revolution, the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction could become a complete theory on communist construction.

Actually carrying out the revolution is very important in establishing revolutionary theories. This is because revolutionary theories are formulated reflecting the demand for practical revolution. Whether revolutionary theories are

scientific, substantial, and perfect or not is determined by experiences from practical revolutionary struggles.

Old theories on socialist and communist construction were theories that were formulated reflecting on a stage in which socialist and communist construction had not yet been carried out practically. Therefore, they could only fragmentarily and generally elucidate the issue of socialist and communist construction.

The chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction is based the practical experiences from our revolution in which we have carried out socialist and communist construction along the untrodden path.

Ours is a revolution that has overcome all the complexities and difficulties in carrying out socialist and communist construction and that is successfully all the problems in carrying out socialist and communist construction. Ours is also a revolution that has brought brilliant victories by implementing the chuche idea. Because of these characteristics of our revolution, the chuche- oriented theory on socialist and communist construction, which has been created, developed, and deepened based upon our practical revolution, has become complete.

Because our revolution won victory by embodying the chuche idea, our revolution clearly proved the justness of the theory of communist construction which advanced on the basis of the theory of the chuche idea.

Practical experience of our revolution clearly showed the principle of the chuche idea that the masters of the revolution are the popular masses and the strength of pushing for the revolution and construction lies in the popular masses. This experience also proved that the revolutionary theory advanced on the basis of such principle is a revolutionary theory corresponding to the essence and legitimacy of the communist movement—the revolutionary movement.

Practical experience of our revolution also proved that advancing socialist construction by bringing forward the popular masses as the (?masters) and by enhancing their role is just. Thus, the outlook on communist society, the strategic goal for realizing this society, and the justness of the theory on the inevitable course of communist construction have been expounded.

Practical experience of our revolution showed that the strategic and tactical principles for communist construction, which was carried out by enhancing the role of the popular masses, are the most correct theory.

Practical experience of our revolution proved the justness of the revolutionary theory that the revolution should continue after the establishment of socialist system and that the revolution during this period should be carried out in the form of three revolutions in order to remove what is outdated and to create what is new in ideology, technology, and culture. Thus, the basic method for communist construction was (?elucidated).

Practical experience of our revolution showed that only when the role and functions of the popular government are enhanced in socialist construction, can the work of social reform be vigorously carried out. Thus, a new weapon for communist construction was expounded.

In particular, practical experience of our revolution proved that the leadership of the party and the leader is the basic issue deciding the fate of the socialist and communist construction. Thus, it clearly showed the truth of the theory on the leadership of the party and the leader in the socialist and communist construction.

The chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction is based on the principle of the chuche idea and on the practical experience of our revolution. Therefore, this theory is a complete theory for communist construction, which gives comprehensive answers to all theoretical and practical questions raised in socialist and communist construction.

Since the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction was expounded, scientific answers were given to the questions which remained unanswered for a long time in the history of the ideology of mankind and, as a result, mankind could wage the struggle for socialism and communism with scientific understanding of socialism and communism and by cherishing certain goals and consciousness.

The realities clearly prove that when one takes the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction as a firm guideline and embodies this theory, victory of the socialist and communist cause can be firmly guaranteed.

By advancing along the road indicated by the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction, our people won brilliant victory in the socialist construction.

The history of our people's socialist and communist construction is a proud history in which the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction has been embodied and has won victory.

Today our nation is demonstrating its dignity and honor as superior socialism in which the natural demand of mankind has been excellently realized and independent and creative political, material, and cultural life is being truly ensured. This is a brilliant fruition of the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction.

It is our people's great pride and honor to carry out the revolution with the complete theory on communist construction which is a scientific and revolutionary guiding theory of our era.

By firmly grasping and thoroughly embodying the chuche-oriented theory on socialist and communist construction, whose truth was proven through practice of the revolution, we will win brilliant victory in socialist and communist construction.

## Construction of Hydraulic Power Plants Viewed

*SK1605101991 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1003 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The construction of hydraulic and thermal power stations is progressing at a rapid pace in different parts of Korea.

The builders of the Namgang Power Station have these days increased the speed of dam construction 30 percent, setting themselves the goal to complete the dam within the first half of the year.

Those of the Orangchon Power Station carried out a lot of preparatory construction and pushed ahead with the construction of the working pits with the result that the tunnelling of the 800 metre long working pit No. 4 is at the final stage and the tunnelling of working pits Nos. 3 and 5 has been carried out 80 percent.

The constructors of the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant completed the architectural projects for main and auxiliary buildings and assembled Boiler No. 1 and are stepping up the assembling of boiler No. 2.

And they have erected a chimney up to 100 metres, laid the railway line of more than 8 kilometres branching into the plant and built rail roadbeds in the 12 km section.

The builders of the December thermal power plant finished the groundwork projects for the equipment of generator and boiler rooms and assembled several boilers. With the architectural projects going on briskly, the generator rooms and chemical purification ground are close to completion.

## KCNA Review of 18 May Pyongyang Press

*SK1805052591 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0443 GMT 18 May 91*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a report that the great leader President Kim Il-song congratulated the participants in a meeting of active secretaries of party cells and a photograph he posed for with them and an account of the meeting.

Carried in the press is a message of consolation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Seyed 'Ali Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, on his successful surgical operation shortly ago.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il arranged feast tables for four secretaries of party cells who are participating in the meeting of active secretaries of party cells on their 60th birthday, says the press.

Appearing in the press is a message of greetings of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the 22nd congress of the Communist Party of Finland (Unity).

Carried in the press is a joint communique on the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article saying that foreign figures and news media are speaking highly of the exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il in leading construction and MINJU CHOSON an article saying that Comrade Kim Chong-il has turned Mt. Myohyang into a good holiday resort for the people and an excellent pace of education for cultivating the noble spirit of patriotism among them.

The press reports that the Kimjongilia room of the 12th International Flower Show in Czechoslovakia drew a large number of visitors. Kimjongilia was awarded a special prize and a gold medal at the show.

NODONG SINMUN in an article says that Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, aroused the compatriots to the sacred struggle for the independence of the country during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Papers dedicate editorials to the 11th anniversary of the heroic uprising of the Kwangju people. Carried in them are articles and pictures on the heroic struggle of the Kwangju people in May 1980.

The press devotes much space to news that cooperative farms are making all efforts to finish rice-transplanting qualitatively in right time.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk sent a message of greetings to David Oddsson upon his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Iceland, according to NODONG SINMUN.

Given in the press are accounts of the arrival in Pyongyang of the delegate minister of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation who is a special envoy of the president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and his companions and a reception given by the government of the DPRK for the guests and speeches of Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and special envoy Santiago Eneme Ovono at the reception.

The press informs the readers that a spokesman for the Football Association of the DPRK was interviewed by KCNA upon the departure of the unified Korea soccer team for Seoul for the second all-round training in Seoul and the unified team left Pyongyang and arrived in Seoul.

The press reports that an academic round table between scholars of the Academy of Social Sciences and the Chuche Idea Academy and a Korean scholar residing in Germany was held in Pyongyang and the first passenger plane flying between Korea and Japan arrived in Pyongyang.

Given in NODONG SINMUN is Information No. 590 the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public denouncing the South Korean authorities' fascist act of sentencing to prison terms the delegates of the south side's headquarters for the

promotion of the pan-national rally who had participated in the Berlin tripartite working talks of "Pomminnyon".

Seen in the South Korean news columns are reports that over 40,000 students of 110 universities in different parts of South Korea held a meeting for inheriting the Kwangju resistance and a meeting denouncing No Tae-u "regime" and Seoul students attacked residential quarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and burnt the Stars and Stripes.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary titled "Criminal Splittist Act Going Against Desire for Reunification", which lashes at the South Korean authorities' moves for "unilateral U.N. membership".

The international news columns of the paper include the reports that trade unionists of various countries who participated in the May Day celebrations in Cuba issued a solidarity statement in support of the struggle of the Korean and Cuban peoples, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization exposed the murderous acts of the Israeli aggressors and Colonel General A. Makashyov, people's deputy of the Soviet Union, held that a counter-action should be taken against the acts opposing the army.

Given in the paper are economic and scientific news from Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, Malaysia and Thailand.

The daily comes out with an article stressing that the deployment of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea constitutes a threat to peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

The paper runs an article saying that a move is brisk for guaranteeing a durable peace and security in Guatemala.

## KCNA Review of 20 May NODONG SINMUN

*SK2005120391 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0959 GMT 20 May 91*

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today frontpages a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President Paul Biya of the Republic of Cameroon on the national day.

Carried in the paper is a solidarity message to President Kim Il-song from Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, president of the Transitional Council of National Redressment and head of state, in support of the new proposal for national reunification put forward by him in his new year address.

Appearing in the paper is a solidarity message to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Rashed Khan Menon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Bangladesh, denouncing the recent warlike outburst of the South Korean puppet defence minister.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received congratulatory letters from abroad on his birthday, says the paper. Under the title "President Kim Il-song is a Tender-hearted Father Who Looks After All of Us With Warm Care" the paper conveys impressions of Korea given by the bereft family of Takeo Takaki, former chief director of the Japan-Korea cultural interchange association, who visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper dedicates an article titled "Building up internal anti-Japanese revolutionary forces" to the 60th anniversary of a meeting of party and Young Communist League cadres convened by President Kim Il-song in Mingyuegou, Yanji County, in May 1931 during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

"The Workers' Party of Korea organizes and guides all the victories of our people," a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong il, was carried by the bulletin "The Age of Chuche" No. 34 published by the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, according to the paper.

The paper conveys words of South Korean people deeply revering Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The econews of the paper includes a report that re-transplanting is in full swing in rural communities throughout the country.

Carried in the paper are an editorial welcoming an official goodwill visit to the DPRK by a government military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and a profile of head of the delegation Gen. Sani Abacha, member of the armed forces ruling council and minister of defence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The paper informs the readers that the president of the State of Palestine met with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Given in the paper is an account of a training of the players of the unified Korea soccer team in Seoul.

Highlighted in the paper are news of South Korean people's struggle including reports that 400,000 people staged anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations across South Korea and the funeral procession of student Kang Kyong-tae arrived in Kwangju, the burial place.

In a commentary the paper denounces the No Tae-u ruling group for scheming to drive even the puppet army troops into the suppression of people.

The paper carries a statement issued by a spokesman for the North side's headquarters of the pan-Korea alliance for national reunification in denunciation of the South Korean authorities for sentencing to prison terms delegates of the South side's promotion headquarters of pan-national rally who had participated in the Berlin tripartite working-level talks.

The paper condemns the No ruling group for scheming to take Rev. Mun Ik-hwan back to prison.

It informs the readers that a central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo to denounce the anti-national fascist outrages of the South Korean authorities and support and encourage the South Korean people's struggle.

and the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities continue to stage war exercises against the North.

XINHUA accused the Norwegian Nobel Committee of adopting a decision to award the nobel prize to the Dalai Lama, according to the paper. The paper reports about building of a new life in Nigeria, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Mexico and Brazil.

The paper observes the national day of Cameroon.

In an article the paper condemns the U.S. imperialists' policy of strength threatening world peace.

## South Korea

### Antigovernment Protests Held on 18 May

#### 'Violent Clashes' Reported

*SK1905004491 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 91 p 1, 7*

[Text] In the biggest antigovernment protests since President No Tae-u took office three years ago, hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets across the country yesterday, chanting, "Overthrow the No regime."

Demonstrations were reported in nearly all of the country's 80 cities and counties with participants including students, farmers, teachers and factory workers.

The protests, which resulted in violent clashes with riot police in many places, were to observe the funeral service of Kang Kyong-tae, a Seoul college student beaten to death by riot police late April, and to remember the victims of the popular pro-democracy uprising in Kwangju 11 years ago.

The day's protests, which nearly matched in size and intensity the pro-democracy popular demonstrations of June, 1987, have dramatized the political crisis facing President No and his ruling Democratic Liberal Party, local and foreign observers in Seoul said.

The protests were sparked by the police killing of Kang, a student of Seoul's Myongji University, and the authorities' blocking of a street funeral for him in the heart of the capital city.

At the same time, the demonstrations seemed to reflect the widespread, deep-rooted popular dissent over the government policies, including a recent resumption of crackdowns on dissidents and "democratic" movements, and his government's policy failures, among them skyrocketing housing and land prices and rising crime.

This was proven by the fact that many citizens from a variety of social sectors, including factory workers, teachers, priests and farmers, attended the day's protests in defiance of the authorities' repeated warnings.

The day's most violent clashes between protesters and riot police erupted in the capital city where the second attempt to hold a street farewell ritual for Kang, following the averted first bid Tuesday, was made. A separate popular rally to push for No's resignation was also called for by the funeral organizers at City Hall Plaza.

The clash started after thousands of riot police again blocked the entry of Kang's funeral procession into the downtown district from Sinchon, west of the city, for a street ritual planned on Seoul Railroad Station Plaza at 2 p.m.

As they did on Tuesday, the riot police, positioned behind heavy steel barricades, fired tear gas toward the funeral procession as it tried to break through the barricade.

The angry mourners, most of them students and dissidents, picked up paving stones and pulled out firebombs to throw at the riot police in a repeat of Tuesday's street battle.

The police's defense line, however, appeared to be too strong for the mourners armed with home-made gasoline bombs and bricks and stones.

Around 5:30 p.m., after four hours of futile battle with the riot police, the funeral organizers gave up their attempt to hold the street ritual in the center of the city and turned the funeral procession toward the Kongdok-dong Rotary, west of the capital city offered by the police as an alternative ritual site.

The procession arrived at the rotary at 6:40 p.m. where the street ritual was observed for two hours with about 20,000 mourners attending.

The hearse left for Mangwol-dong Cemetery on the outskirts of Kwangju, about 300 km south of Seoul, at 8:30 p.m. via Yoido and the Seoul-Kwangju Expressway.

En route to Kwangju, the hearse briefly stopped at Kang's alma mater high school, the Huimun High School in southeastern Seoul, and was expected to arrive at Mangwol-dong Cemetery early this morning.

On the day, the nation's 53,000-strong police force was put on top alert amid local news reports that Army units base don the city's outskirts, trained to suppress internal riots, had been placed on standby status.

It was the first such report since June 1987 when popular protest against then President Chon Tu-hwan's iron-rule peaked, and the riot police was often overwhelmed and disarmed by protesters.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman said that troops will not be mobilized to quell civilian protests unless the situation gets out of control and martial law is declared.

Self-immolation attempts yesterday morning by three people, including a high school student in Posong, a southwestern city near Kwangju, and a woman in Seoul, added fuel to the day's antigovernment sentiment.

Later in the day, a 32-year-old bus driver in Kwangju attempted self-immolation. He was in hospital in stable condition.

It has brought to eight the number of people who have carried out self-immolation since Kang's death. Five of them have died, and two others remain in critical condition.

It is the longest self-immolation series in the country where setting fire to oneself is perceived as the most dramatic method of displaying his or her dissent against the government.

While Kang's funeral procession was confronting riot police in Sinchon, nearly 10,000 other students and workers battled riot police trying to block their entry to City Hall Plaza to attend an antigovernment rally called for by Kang's funeral organizers in Seoul and 80 other major cities simultaneously at 4 p.m.

The rally scheduled for City Hall Plaza was also averted, as they were in many other places as the riot police prevented people from gathering by firing tear gas and controlling traffic.

Buses and subway trains were ordered to bypass stops near and at Seoul Railroad Station Plaza and Seoul City Hall Plaza to keep possible protesters from entering the area.

As their bid to hold the scheduled popular rally at City Hall Plaza failed, many of the protesters moved into nearby Myongdong and Chongno Streets, occupied the roads and staged sit-in, playing a hide-and-seek games with the riot police.

When the riot police spotted the gathering and dispersed them by firing tear gas, the crowd moved into other nearby places to shout antigovernment slogans.

Tear gas fumes choked the air in the center of the capital city and the cracking of tear gas guns rattled intermittently from mid-afternoon till late into the night.

By nightfall, the center of the capital was shrouded in a fog of tear gas.

Streets were littered with smashed paving bricks, antigovernment leaflets distributed by the protesters and white tissues which the protesters and pedestrians had discarded after blowing their noses and wiping their eyes.

By around 11 p.m., many of the protests dispersed as people returned home.

Some of them entered Myongdong Cathedral where they staged an overnight sit-in, chanting antigovernment slogans and singing solidarity songs.

In the day alone, hundreds of people, including riot policemen and news reporters, were reportedly injured across the country.

Among the injured were two Korean technicians employed by the American network CNN who were attacked and beaten with steel pipes by protesters while filming the self-immolation of a woman in Seoul.

The extent of their injuries is not known but both were admitted to hospital.

### 440,000 Protestors Reported

*SK1805133191 Seoul YONHAP in English 1313 GMT 18 May 91*

[Excerpt] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—[Passage omitted] Turnout of the protesters were roughly counted at 70,000 in Seoul, 120,000 in Kwangju, 50,000 in other cities and 200,000 nationwide, while some 50,000 riot policemen were mobilized in Seoul alone. [passage omitted]

### Two Students Attempt Suicide

*SK1805044991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0425 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—A woman believed to be a college student perished in an apparent protest suicide after setting herself ablaze on an overpass railway near Yonsei University in Seoul and jumping to the ground Saturday.

The woman was rushed to a nearby hospital, where she was pronounced dead dozens of minutes later, becoming the sixth South Korean to commit self-immolation to dramatize their anti-government will in the wake of the police beating to death of a collegian last month.

Meanwhile, a high school student from the southwestern province of South Cholla, tried to take his own life Saturday via self-immolation. It was not immediately known if anti-government protest was behind the ritual.

Kim Chol-su, 18, a senior of a high school in Polgyo, a city 45 kilometers southeast of Kwangju, was carried to a hospital in Kwangju in critical condition arising from the severe burns. Police and Kim's school are investigating the motive of the suicide bid.

The woman, whose identity was not immediately known, poured paint thinner all over her body, lit it and jumped off to the ground 10 meters below from the overpass railway, western Seoul, at around 11:40 a.m. [0240 GMT] shortly after a funeral procession honoring the late Kang Kyong-tae left the university hospital for street rituals in front of the Seoul Railway Station plaza.

On the scene were scattered some 50 leaflets issued by Chonminnyon, a dissident National Alliance for Democratic Movement, reading "Let's topple No Tae-u's regime by waging a life-or-death struggle." Also in presence were a throwaway gas lighter and a 1.5 liter plastic beverage container believed to have held the inflammable.

Kang was fatally beaten by riot police on April 26 during a demonstration, triggering a string of anti-government protests nationwide.

### Students Attack U.S. Housing

*SK1805000191 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 91 p 3*

[Text] A group of about 200 student demonstrators attacked Hannam Village, the U.S. military family housing compound in Seoul.

The students clashed with Korean police and threw firebombs at the main gate of the compound, and police used tear gas to disperse them. One firebomb was thrown into the compound, striking the library building.

One student climbed over the fence and entered the compound, but was quickly apprehended by U.S. security forces.

No damage was reported, however.

### Kang Kyong-tae 18 May Funeral Procession Reported

#### Confronts Police Outside Kwangju

*SK1905040191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0347 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 19 (YONHAP)—The funeral process [as received] for Kang Kyong-tae, who was beaten to death by police during a demonstration last month, has been confronting with riot police outside this southwestern city since early Sunday morning as police blocked the process from advancing to the city center.

The process which left Seoul late Saturday arrived at the outskirts of Kwangju at 4 a.m. Sunday. The funeral organizers planned to hold a massive mourning ritual for Kang, a Myongji University economics freshman, at the plaza in front of the provincial government building of the South Cholla Province.

Police said a ritual in the city center will not be tolerated and requested them to detour the city and go ahead to the May 18 Cemetery where Kang's body is to be buried.

Organizers were adamant in their plan to hold the ritual and confront with police troops outside the city as of noon. Kang was initially scheduled to be buried Saturday, the 11th anniversary of the bloody Kwangju civil uprising, in the May 18 Cemetery where many victims of the pro-democracy uprising were buried.

Thousands of Kwangju citizens who staged overnight protests joined the funeral process.

Over 200,000 students, union workers, dissidents and farmers took to the streets in Seoul and cities across the nation Saturday in the biggest anti-government protests since President No Tae-u took office three years ago.

#### Student's Body Buried 20 May

*SK2005012391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Kwangju, May 20 (YONHAP)—The body of Kang Kyong-tae, who was fatally beaten by police in a demonstration last month, was buried in the May 18 Martyrs' Cemetery here early Monday morning, 24 days after he died and almost 24 hours after the funeral procession arrived on the outskirts of Kwangju from Seoul.

Some 3,000 mourners and relatives attended the funeral, which was held at 3:30 A.M.

The cortege arrived at the cemetery after brief roadside rites at a downtown intersection in this provincial city 260 kilometers south of Seoul.

For the rites, which began around 10 P.M. Sunday, 60,000 students and citizens gathered in front of the Kwangju Bank on Kumnam Road. Some students clashed violently with riot police when the police tried to disperse them.

There were 6,700 riot police deployed in front of the provincial government office building, about 1 kilometer away from the bank, to prevent students from holding the roadside rites in front of the building.

Police halted the procession at an exit of the Seoul-Kwangju Expressway, but protesters broke the police blockade and led the procession into the city Sunday evening. The cortege arrived at the exit early Sunday morning.

#### Police 'Allegedly' Beat Man

*SK2005051991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0504 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Kwangju, May 20 (YONHAP)—A man allegedly beaten by riot police in Kwangju early Monday morning was listed in critical condition and unlikely to survive.

The unidentified man was set upon during a funeral procession for a student beaten to death by riot police in Seoul late last month, an event that sparked nationwide violent protests and the dismissal of the home minister.

The victim in his twenties is in intensive care at Chonnam National University hospital.

Eyewitnesses said he was beaten indiscriminately by 10 combat policemen on Kumnam Street, but police said they were unable to determine who was responsible for the assault.

Yo Kwan-ku, chief of the South Cholla Provincial Police Force, said he did not know the identity of the man nor his assailants.

"I ordered them (combat police) not to suppress (the protests) and only to defend themselves. I don't know how this happened. I heard that there are witnesses. After consulting with the countermeasure committee (which organized the funeral), I will summon the witnesses and open an investigation," Yo said.

Han Kang-taek, chief of detectives at Tongbu police station, said Yi Won-chol, 36, took the victim to hospital in a taxi but was not an eyewitness.

"He just heard about the incident from eyewitnesses," Han said.

The major opposition New Democratic Party [NDP] and the splinter Democratic Party have sent teams here to investigate.

An NDP spokesman said the incident could develop into a second Kang Kyong-tae incident. Kang was the student killed by riot police in Seoul on April 26.

Rep. Chang Sok-hwa, spokesman for the splinter party, said the incident was "unpardonable act" by the police.

### Various Opposition Leaders Criticize Government

#### Kim Tae-chung Urges Resignations

*SK1805065091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung called again Saturday for resignation of the cabinet, accusing the government of trying to solve the

crisis sparked by the police killing of a student demonstrator without taking responsibility for it.

In ceremonies marking the 11th anniversary of the Kwangju pro-democracy movement in his party headquarters, the president of the New Democratic Party also urged the government to bring a complete solution to the Kwangju uprising. He said the only way to end the current disturbances was to replace Prime Minister No Chae-pong and his cabinet with a "democratic cabinet."

Kim, whose power base is Kwangju, said the scars of the uprising could be healed only when those who masterminded its suppression were exposed, the honor of Kwangju citizens was restored, proper compensation was made for the victims and projects are implemented in memory of the victims.

"We will achieve complete settlement of the Kwangju problem by creating a democratic government through next year's elections," he said.

Kim said he regretted that the Capital Garrison Command had gone on alert against social disturbances.

"I don't think this means military intervention in politics, but feel it may be a very bad omen. To put the people at ease, the military should make it clear that it will remain politically neutral and President No should take responsible measures in this regard," Kim said.

Kim said he could not understand the command's action and noted that public recognition of the military was improving.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Ki-taek, president of the splinter Democratic Party, said in Pusan the resignation en bloc of the cabinet was not enough.

"The situation arose as No neglected the spirit of the civil protests of June 1987," Yi said.

He called on the president to give up the cabinet government system, disband his Democratic Liberal Party, abolish the national security and police laws, release all "conscientious" prisoners, introduce real-name financial transactions and curb real estate speculation.

### 'Sweeping Reshuffle' Urged

*SK1905011791 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 91 p 2*

[Text] Six former opposition leaders suggested yesterday that President No Tae-u conduct a sweeping reshuffle of his Cabinet to bring the current crisis under control.

However, those opposition leaders voiced their opinion that the government needs to crack down on subversive elements seeking to overthrow the nation's democratic system.

President No is weighing comprehensive reformative measures, possibly including a Cabinet shakeup, amid growing anti-government protests triggered by the fatal police beating of a Seoul college student late last month.

As preparatory steps before making his decision, No is meeting leading figures from various walks of life.

The former leading opposition politicians made the suggestions when they sat down together with No over lunch at Chongwadae yesterday.

The six including the President were Yi Chol-sung, Yu Chi-song, Yi Man-sop, Yi Min-u and Yi Chung-hwan.

The President asked for their cooperation in stabilizing society at the earliest possible time revealing that the government is considering ways to renovate the administration.

Yet, No expressed "deep" regret, according to a spokesman, that some irresponsible politicians have worsened the situation.

He said that dissidents and student activists are giving rise to social chaos by agitating students and laborers, taking advantage of the unfortunate death of the collegian.

The President also pointed out that some subversive elements are demanding not only the prime minister's resignation, but also his.

He made it clear that he would not accept the demand, the spokesman said.

### 'Confidence Vote' Demanded

*SK2005022491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Taejon, May 20 (YONHAP)—South Korean opposition parties challenged President No Tae-u's government to hold a poll or give in to their demands in mass rallies in provincial cities Sunday.

"Either accept our demands or submit to a confidence vote," demanded Kim Tae-chung, president of the main opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), addressing tens of thousands of people crowding the plaza in front of Taejon Station.

"Dangerous instability will continue unless President No Tae-u accepts our demands," he said.

Splinter Democratic Party leader Yi Ki-taek, addressing additional tens of thousands in a rally in Pusan, demanded that No choose between resignation and reform.

Ferociously attacking both the ruling and opposition camps, Yi called for Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), to resign as well and said Kim Tae-chung gave up his responsibility when he started compromising with the ruling party.

Sunday marked the opposition's first outdoor rallies since the death of Kang Kyong-tae, a 20-year-old Seoul student who was clubbed to death by several plainclothes riot policemen during a street demonstration April 26.

Both parties are demanding the resignation en bloc of Prime Minister No Chae-pong and his cabinet as the only acceptable solution to the anti-government sentiment that has boiled over since Kang's death, resulting in the largest protests since No took office in February 1988.

"Completely abandon plans to form a parliamentary cabinet system, leave the ruling party, and form a pan-national cabinet representing all sectors of society," Kim said in his three-point demand to No.

"At the root of the current crisis is President No's attempt to be in power permanently, and his plan to pursue a parliamentary cabinet system to fulfill this dream," Kim charged.

"We are determined to succeed in transferring power through the ballot box, participating in local council and presidential elections," Kim told the crowd.

Yi was stronger, demanding No's resignation unless he promised revolutionary reforms similar to those in his June 29, 1987, declaration. No, then handpicked successor to President Chon Tu-hwan, bent to public demands and promised direct presidential elections and a package of democratic reforms.

"Today's crisis was caused by the ambitions of No and the three Kims for the presidency," Yi said, referring to all the ruling and opposition leaders except himself. "Kim Yong-sam must retire from politics. The cabinet's resignation is a due reprimand . It cannot substitute as a solution."

## Minister 'Deeply Concerned' About Unrest

*SK1805060691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—Information Minister Choe Chang-yun said Saturday the government was deeply concerned about the attempt by radicals and dissidents to amplify social unrest by linking the funeral of Kang Kyong-tae, a demonstrator beaten to death by riot policemen, to the anniversary of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

"Under the pretext of Kang's funeral, the radical student activists and some anti-government figures have been continuing to cause social disturbances for 20 days with the body of Kang at the head," the chief government spokesman said in a statement.

"The government affirmed again and again to render maximum support for the early holding of Kang's funeral and especially asked the funeral organizers to stay away from Seoul City Hall plaza or Seoul Railway Station plaza as a venue of his street service, considering inconveniences and damages given to citizens' life if it is to be held there, but they are forcibly attempting to hold Kang's street service in downtown Seoul," Choe said.

"Therefore, the government repeatedly reaffirms to never tolerate any impure attempt and maneuver which will be committed under the pretext of Kang's funeral in order to protect public order and civil conveniences."

Subversive pro-communist forces such as the Alliance of Socialist Workers and Korea Democratic Front, which took part in demonstrations under the pretext of Kang's funeral, were trying to wage extremely violent demonstrations by using the emotional feelings of young students and the exciting mood, he said.

They were also chanting slogans and putting up subversive posters calling for a revolution and the establishment of a provisional government, he said.

## Prime Minister Speaks Against 'Subversive Forces'

*SK2005031891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister No Chae-pong accused subversive forces Monday of trying to "deter and go against the current of changes in the nation and the world."

The people of South Korea should isolate these subversive forces by developing democracy, No said.

He said that his future was fully up to President No Tae-u, who had the power to remove him, and his resignation was not a matter of his own or other people's desires.

No's resignation has been demanded by opposition and dissident groups since the police beat a student to death.

"As the head of the administration, I am just doing my best," No told a breakfast meeting hosted by the Korea Human Development Institute.

## Prosecution, Police Begin Investigating Dissidents

*SK2005023891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)—The prosecution and police have begun to investigate core members of banned dissident, student and labor organizations and will start rounding them up this week, prosecution sources said Monday.

The investigation was launched Monday because it was felt the whirlwind of nationwide protests over the police killing of a student demonstrator would wane following his funeral earlier in the day.

Targets include members of the Executive Committee of the National Headquarters for Kang's Death for leading demonstrations and unauthorized assemblies over the last three weeks, leaders of Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Organizations) and Chondaehyop (the National Council of Student Representatives) for mobilizing protesters, and underground organizations such as Sanomaeng (the Alliance of Socialist Laborers in South Korea).

Leaders of Chonnohyop, an outlawed labor union body, will also be probed, and so will protesters who hurled fire bombs.

About 150 names are on a list of people to be detained first, including 80 for whom arrest warrants have already been issued and 50 leaders of student and labor organizations. Among them are Yi Su-ho, executive chairman of the National Headquarters for Kang's Death, and Chondaehyop Chairman Kim Chong-sik, a social science senior at Hanyang University in Seoul.

The prosecution and police taped speeches and recorded activities for use as evidence. They will file charges under

the National Security Law and the Law Governing Assembly and Demonstration.

They take a serious view of the distribution of leaflets signed by Sanomaeng and other underground bodies during recent demonstrations and are investigating the production and distribution of the leaflets.

The prosecution suspects the underground organizations of having links with North Korea.

### Prosecution Warns Rev. Mun of Possible Arrest

*SK1805063491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The prosecution warned a 73-year-old clergyman Saturday that he faced jail for his leading role in a dissident coalition that has led three weeks of violent anti-government protests.

The Rev. Mun Ik-hwan could have suspension of a seven-year sentence for visiting North Korea revoked or he could be subject to new charges, prosecutors said.

Mun is spiritual leader of the dissident group and committee chairman organizing the funeral of Kang Kyong-tae, a 20-year-old Seoul student clubbed to death april 26 by plainclothes riot policemen. The group is a loosely-knit body representing 50 student, dissident and labor organizations, and was formed immediately after Kang's death.

The incident touched off massive demonstrations, the largest since President No Tae-u took office in 1988, and protest suicides by eight people, six of whom have died.

"The Rev. Mun is the committee chairman, but we have no firm evidence he has broken the law in connection with his recent activities," said a prosecution source. "But a number of speeches he has been making since his release from prison are in violation of the National Security Law."

Mun was arrested in April 1989 for an unauthorized visit to North Korea and sentenced to seven years in jail. He was released in October last year as his health was deteriorating and his sentence was suspended.

The warning of the preacher's arrest came as the dissident group defied a government ban and proceeded with a funeral march for Kang Kyong-tae in downtown Seoul. The group said it would also commemorate the anniversary of the 1980 uprising in Kwangju, a bloody revolt in which around 200 people were killed.

Saturday's is the second attempt at a funeral procession. An attempt May 12 was blocked by tens of thousands of riot police, resulting in one of the most violent protests to challenge No's government.

The prosecution also instructed the police to immediately find and arrest some 100 people suspected of leading the protests, including Saturday's.

It said it will investigate union leaders who go ahead with sympathy strikes. Some 12,600 unionists at 30 companies launched a no-work protest, 11 of them illegally without mandatory notice to the authorities and a cooling-off period, the prosecution said.

Union presidents and leaders of illegal strikes will be questioned, and if evidence of wrongdoing is found they will be charged, it said.

### Arrest of Dissident Sought for Abetting Suicide

*SK2005030891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)—The prosecution is seeking to arrest Kang Ki-hun on charges of aiding and abetting Kim Ki-sol to commit suicide May 8 in protest over the police killing of a student, a source said Monday.

The Seoul District Prosecution suspects Kang, management head for the dissident group Chonminnyon, or the National Alliance of Democratic Movements, wrote Kim's will, which was found on the roof from which Kim leaped to his death, the source said.

The National Institute of Scientific Investigation found that the handwriting on the front of a dissident magazine, which the prosecution says Kang gave to Kim, was identical with the handwriting in the will.

Kang, who is part of a sit-in protest at Myongdong Cathedral, told reporters Sunday afternoon that the prosecution's allegation was "a villainous intrigue" against the dissident group.

Kang said he neither gave the book to Kim nor wrote on it.

The prosecution was to summons Kang during the day and send in the police to arrest him if he refused to comply, a prosecutor said.

### Sixth Self-Immolation Victim Dies 19 May

*SK1905103591 Seoul YONHAP in English 1011 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 19 (YONHAP)—[Passage omitted] A sixth self-immolation victim died at the Chonnam University hospital here Sunday.

Pak Sung-hui, a 20-year-old home economics major at Chonnam, set herself afire on April 29 to protest the fatal police beating of Kang.

She was the first of eight protesters to commit self-immolation and the sixth to have died.

### North, South To Send Envoys to Disarmament Talks

*SK1805014491 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 May 91 p 2*

[Dispatch from correspondent Kang Chon-sok in Tokyo]

[Text] For the first time, North and South Korea will simultaneously dispatch delegations to the second UN disarmament conference talks to be held in Kyoto, Japan, from 27 to 30 May.

The ambassador extraordinary in charge of security from the ROK side, and the chief of the disarmament section of the Foreign Ministry from the North Korean side, will attend the forthcoming disarmament talks.

This is the first case in which the North and South of Korea have simultaneously attended extensive disarmament talks. It has been learned that during the Kyoto talks there is a great possibility of discussing the issues of North Korea allowing nuclear inspection and of security in Asia. Some 60 experts from 37 nations have said they will attend the talks.

## North's Nuclear Treaty Membership Viewed

*SK2005020991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Washington, May 19 (YONHAP)—North Korea joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] in 1985 to denuclearize the Korean peninsula, but the threat from atomic weapons held by foreign forces in South Korea remains, a North Korean economist said at a seminar over the weekend.

Prof. Kim Su-yong, chief of the Economics Department of Kim Il-song University in Pyongyang, said North Korea was not the only country that refused to sign the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards accord. An NPT signatory is obliged to sign the accord within 18 months, but North Korea refuses and is thought to be within a few years of producing an atomic bomb.

"More than 50 NPT signatories refuse to allow international inspection (of their nuclear facilities)," Kim told South Korean reporters following a two-day seminar May 17-18 in Washington on Asia and the Pacific sponsored by George Washington University's Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies.

Kim said North Korea would sign the safeguards accord at some time in the future and open its nuclear facilities to international inspection, but he did not say when.

America has talked of improving relations with North Korea "but the U.S. attitude remains cool and the wall is high," he said.

Both Washington and Tokyo are discussing improvement of ties with Pyongyang, but North Korea's refusal to open its nuclear facilities is one of the biggest stumbling blocks in the talks.

Kim denied North Korea was economically closed or isolated, saying talks were going on over a tripartite economic bloc linking North Korea, China's Shandong Province and Siberia.

The seminar was attended by scholars from 10 countries, including South Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Vietnam and Mongolia.

## Government Reveals Position Regarding UN Entry

*SK2005063491 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 May 91 p 1*

[Text] It was learned on 18 May that, when the government applies for entry into the United Nations at the 46th UN General Assembly to be held this autumn, it will declare through a memorandum to the UN Security Council through or a letter to the UN Secretary General its stance that "ROK entry into the United Nations is a temporary measure until reunification is realized," and that "even after South Korea enters the United Nations, the ROK will make positive efforts for the entry of North Korea into the United Nations."

A high-ranking government official said that, "even though it is inevitable for the ROK to enter the United Nations at the General Assembly in September, we will clearly declare at home and abroad that it is a temporary measure for North Korea, and ultimately a reunified Korea will enter the United Nations." He added that "at the same time, the ROK will also declare its position of positively cooperating with North Korea for its UN entry and constantly improving relations with North Korea through exchanges and cooperation.

## Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With China

*SK2005005491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0033 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Taegu, South Korea, May 20 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Monday that South Korea-China relations could improve without hindering relations with third countries.

"We don't intend to damage the normal ties between China and North Korea in our pursuit of official relations with China," Yi told a seminar on the prospects for Korea-China relations after the establishment of trade representative offices.

The seminar, at a hotel in Taegu, was sponsored by Kyongbuk National University's Institute of Pacific-Rim Studies and the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

"Peace and security on the Korean peninsula will be in conformity with the interests of both Korea and China. Normalization of ties between the two countries is essential for permanent peace and security in Northeast Asia," Yi said.

The minister said the two countries were considering holding fisheries talks in the near future for overall expansion of fisheries cooperation.

"The economic and trade structures of both countries are mutually complementary and share great potential for further development. The two countries hope and need substantial expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation in economic, trade and other sectors," Yi said.

Korea and China opened trade offices in each other's capitals early this year that also offer consular services.

Yi said two-way trade between Korea and China increased to 3.8 billion U.S. dollars last year from 3.1 billion dollars in 1989, making them each other's seventh greatest trading partner.

"This trend is compared with the trade between China and North Korea, which recorded less than 700 million dollars last year," Yi said.

He said the government was extensively contacting member countries of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) about letting China, Taiwan and Hong Kong join the regional body. South Korea will chair the third APEC ministers' meeting in Seoul in early November.

Touching on U.N. membership for South and North Korea, Yi said: "I believe China is well aware that admission of South and North Korea is in China's interests too. We hope China, a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, will cooperate for South and North Korea's joining the United Nations, and if North Korea does not want to join the body, we expect (China) to take a positive attitude to our efforts to join alone."

### South, China, USSR Foreign Ministers May Meet

*SK2005042291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0341 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—Seoul-Beijing and Seoul-Moscow foreign ministers' meetings both may be possible in July, when all three ministers attend the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) post-ministerial conference in Malaysia, Foreign Ministry officials here said Sunday.

ASEAN, a grouping of six countries, decided in a Standing Committee meeting last week in Kuala Lumpur to invite China and the Soviet Union as guests to the conference at the suggestion of Committee Chairman Abdullah Badawi, Malaysia's foreign minister, the officials said.

Korea, virtually guaranteed to be named a full-dialogue partner at the ASEAN ministerial meeting July 19-20 in Kuala Lumpur, will send Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok to the post-ministerial conference.

If Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen of China and Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union accept the invitation, private meetings with both are highly possible, the officials said.

Korea established full ties with Moscow in September last year but has yet to normalize relations with China. Diplomacy with China, a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, is closely linked with Seoul's bid to enter the world body this year.

China and the Soviet Union are unlikely to be able to sit in on the conference as dialogue partners because of their internal economic difficulties, one Ministry official said, adding that they are invited as "guests."

Six non-ASEAN member nations—the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, the European Community and New Zealand—currently sit in on post-ministerial conferences.

"Given the two countries' interest in East Asia and their desire for diplomatic and economic cooperation with the region after the Gulf war, China and the Soviet Union are expected to respond favorably to the invitation," the official said.

Seoul is hosting an ASEAN week May 22-28, with some 100 government and business representatives expected. Badawi will attend the ASEAN week and meet with Yi to ask cooperation in inviting China and the Soviet Union, officials said.

The Malaysian foreign minister is also expected to ask Seoul's help in establishing an East Asian economic group, a sub-group within ASEAN participated in by China and Japan, according to the officials.

## Burma

### Observers Criticize 'Ad Hoc' Economic Policy

*BK1905055891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0229 GMT 19 May 91*

[By Michael Shari]

[Text] Bangkok, May 19 (AFP)—Burma's military government is driving an ad hoc economy that is squandering natural resources and preventing the Southeast Asian country from developing, Rangoon-based observers said.

Since seizing power in a bloody coup to crush a mass movement for democracy on September 18, 1988, the junta has been selling off the country's rich natural resources to bring in badly needed foreign exchange.

On paper the strategy would appear to be having some effect, pushing exports up 27 per cent to 3.5 billion kyat (around 583 million U.S. dollars at the current artificial exchange rate) during the 1990-91 fiscal year ending March 31, according to an annual government report released earlier this month.

A two-year-old investment law, despite lack of proof that profits can be repatriated, brought in some 7.9 billion kyat (around 1.3 billion U.S. dollars) in an increase of 53 per cent over the previous fiscal year, the report said.

But the observers, who asked not to be identified, derided the figures as "tortured" and "misleading," serving only to mask a hand-to-mouth, ad hoc economic policy.

"This year's annual report is the worst yet," one observer said.

While admitting that the trade deficit has climbed to 3.7 billion kyat (616 million U.S. dollars) with imports more than doubling to 7.18 billion kyat (1.19 billion dollars), the report said Rangoon would follow a policy to balance imports and exports each at 5.3 billion kyat (88 million dollars) this year.

"In fact, there is no economic policy. The government has already said it does not believe in profit," the observer added.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), for example, was reported at 22 billion dollars, which is seen as impossibly low in light of vast undocumented trade on Burma's porous borders but also overvalued due to the artificial government-controlled exchange rate of six kyat to the dollar.

"It's like nailing jelly to a tree, trying to figure out what's going on here," one analyst based in the capital said.

Pressure by western countries on the military to make way for democratic rule has gone unheeded as Burma's neighbors have provided what the generals need most—ready buyers with no questions asked.

Thailand, which shares a thriving if mostly illegal cross-border trade and has tightened its relations with Burma since its own military staged a coup in February, leads non-communist Southeast Asia in buying up Burma's vast timber, fishery and mineral resources.

Much of the offloading goes through joint ventures under the investment law, which was introduced in 1989 as the gateway to an economy nailed shut during a 26-year military-dominated socialist regime.

That regime, blamed for impoverishing what was once heralded as the rice bowl of Asia, stepped down under the mass protests of 1988 only to resurface in the coup as the present undisguised military dictatorship—but with General Ne Win, father of the "Burmese way to socialism," safely behind the scenes.

Ironically, it is a lack of infrastructure, electrical power and fuel shortages that prevent an unbridled, wholesale rape of Burma.

In May last year, more than 40 per cent of the country was covered by forest and, although logging concessions do not provide for any reafforestation, it is not expected to have suffered appreciably, the observers said.

"There's not enough fuel to run the sawmills or the trucks," one of them said.

With gasoline rationing tightened, it is available only on the black market at prices up from 80 to 100 kyat (13.30 U.S. dollars) per gallon one year ago to 200 kyat (33 dollars) now, a Rangoon resident said.

Such impediments may also stop Rangoon from repaying what is believed to be an enormous debt to China in a barter deal for weapons to fight ethnic insurgents who control several lucrative border points that are critical if the junta is to take total control of trade with Thailand, the observers said.

But the full value of the deal and the full implications of Rangoon's political and economic obligations will probably never be known to the outside world, they said.

An overall economic policy package or a long-term economic development plan would appear to be many years down the road since the junta presents itself as only a temporary government but refuses to surrender power to an elected civilian leadership, they said.

Citing the junta's refusal to honor the results of general elections on May 27, 1990, which gave a resounding victory to the major opposition party, the National League for Democracy, and a military move to imprison the party's leaders, western countries have withheld economic assistance suspended since the coup.

But, as analysts in Bangkok noted, western countries take in only eight per cent of Burma's exports. With friendly neighbors Rangoon can afford to wait as long as the natural resources last.

## Employees' Misconduct in Joint Venture Outlined

*BK1805094791 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 May 91*

[Excerpts] On behalf of the National Intelligence Bureau [NIB], Colonel Than Tun, deputy director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence [DDSI], called in for discussions and warned executive directors and member representatives concerning the misconduct of some executives of the No. 6 Joint Venture Corporation and the theft and sale of state-owned fuel by some employees responsible for transporting fuel. The meeting was held at 1230 today in the new conference hall of the Ministry of Trade.

Speaking at the meeting, Col. Than Tun explained that the No. 6 Joint Venture Corporation was established for export of marine products and related products. He said following a report received by the DDSI that some executive directors of the corporation are seeking their own economic interests, the NIB was informed, and joint investigations were carried out by the DDSI and the NIB and the Special Investigations Branch. [passage omitted]

The capital earmarked was 500 million kyat and the number of shares earmarked was 50,000, with each share valued at 10,000 kyat. Of this, the government was to provide 250 million kyat and the public 250 million kyat. However, so far the government has contributed 62.5 million kyat while the public has contributed only 3.7 million kyat. Even the executive directors themselves have not contributed fully for the shares. The regular annual meeting of the No. 6 Joint Venture was held on 6 January 1991 and the board of directors is being reorganized. [passage omitted]

He said the DDSI and the Special Branch have exposed the following instances of misconduct by some responsible persons from the No. 6 Joint Venture. U Aung San, former chairman of the No. 6 Joint Venture, and his wife Daw San Tint went to Thailand and Singapore under their own personal arrangement, but described the cost of their tickets, worth 93,450 kyat, as coffee bean expenses and charged it to the accounts of the No. 6 Joint Venture.

U Aung Kyaw, former member of the board of directors, drew 113,010 kyat from the fund set aside for repair of 23 vessels and used it for his own personal expenses. U Min Lwin, a daily wage earner, padded the bill for timber for repair of 23 vessels and pocketed 7,476 kyat for his own personal use.

Daw San Tin, general manager, bought 133 viss of shellfish from U Tin Htwe Aungon 23 March 1990 at the rate of 18 kyat per viss [1 viss equals about 1.6 kg], but listed it in the account as 25 kyat per viss and pocketed 931 kyat for her own use. Furthermore, on 4 April 1990 she bought 67.61 viss of shellfish from U Thant Zin Htwe for 12,150 kyat, but billed 110,322 kyat and 50 pyas for 183.75 viss of shellfish in the receipt and pocketed the extra cash.

U Khin Maung Win, deputy manager, toured Mandalay from 1 November 1990 to 15 January (?1991) in connection with research on breeding of decorative aquarium fish and billed 7,876 kyat and 10 pyas for boat rental and diesel fuel that he did not actually use. He then pocketed the difference.

U Yan Kyaw, deputy manager, and U Aung Sein Way, a supervisor, bought 3,600 viss of Matpe beans for 42,000 kyats from U Saw Aye Thein on 9 April 1990, but fraudulently billed it as 5,384 viss of Matpe beans for 67,300 kyats and pocketed 25,300 kyats for their own personal use.

U Yan Kyaw, deputy manager, bought 1,215 viss of Matpe beans for 14,420 kyats from U Aung Thein on 7 May 1990, but billed it as 1,800 viss of Matpe for 22,020 kyat and pocketed the difference of 7,600 kyat for his own personal use.

Timber contractors U Tin Pe, U Myint Wai, and U Ye Naung signed contracts with the No. 6 Joint Venture to supply timber and withdrew cash in advance, but failed to supply timber fully according to the terms of the contract. It was learned that U Tin Pe owes 467,194 kyat and 75 pyas, U Myint Wai 1.42 million kyat, and U Ye Naung 205,000 kyat.

Measures are being taken to charge U Aung San, former chairman and now abscondee, and his wife, Daw San Tin, former general manager, and U Aung Kyaw, former member of the board of directors, under Article 3 of the 1963 Law for Safeguarding Public Property and Article 109 of the Penal Code. U Min Lwin, daily wage earner and U Khin Maung Win and U Yan Kyaw, deputy managers, will be charged under Article 409. Timber contracters U Tin Pe, U Myint Wai, and U Ye Naung will be charged under the Civil Law procedures.

Col. Than Tun said such corrupt practices of working only for oneself and one's family can only benefit a handful of unscrupulous and corrupt persons instead of benefiting the entire country for which the economic programs are intended. [passage omitted]

Next, he explained the theft and sale of state-owned fuel by personnel in charge of transporting fuel in Namayan quarters in Prome area. [passage omitted] He said investigations carried out by the DDSI, NIB, and Special Branch had exposed the theft of fuel by some 335 workers in charge of 21 oil barges belonging to the Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise for transport of fuel in Prome's Namayan quarters. He said that in transporting diesel fuel, gasoline, furnace oil, and crude oil from Thanbayakan Oil Refinery in Minhla Township, Magwe Division, to distribution centers of Myanmar Oil Products Enterprise, the employees siphoned off five to 21 barrels of engine oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, crude oil, and furnace oil at a time for sale outside. He said drivers from 16 fuel trucks siphoned three to 10 gallons regularly while transporting fuel from the oil depot of the Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise in Prome's Namayan quarters to gasoline stations in various townships.

He added that U Thaung Myint, engineer third grade, of the Fuel Transport Department of Thanbayakan Oil Refinery, solicited bribes from engine room employees of

oil barges while Aye Cho, deputy director of police in Shwetaung, solicted bribes monthly from black marketeers who trade in fuel.

Col. Than Tun said responsible authorities are implementing measures to dismiss 66 unscrupulous employees, including one police officer, to demote and transfer 101 employees, and to give stern warning and transfer 176 employees in connection with the findings of the investigations. [passage omitted]

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Malaysia

### U.S. Quayle's Statement Described as 'Arrogant'

*BK1805082691 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0734 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia described as "arrogant" United States Vice-President Dan Quayle's statement that the East Asia Economic Group (EAEG) without U.S. participation would be "counter-productive".

Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi [words indistinct] capable of implementing the proposal made by Malaysia.

Speaking to reporters before hosting a luncheon for Czech and Slovak Deputy Foreign Minister Martin Palous here, he said repeated assurances were given that the EAEG was not anti-anybody. "The EAEG is not anti-U.S. or any organisation. It is committed to the promotion of a free global trading system, the principle of which the U.S. upholds very much," he said.

"We welcomed Quayle's statement that he wants to be on good terms with countries in the region. But if he wants to do so, the first thing to do is to try to understand us and not to harbour doubts or suspicion of our intention regarding the EAEG," he added.

Quayle, in briefing Asian journalists in Washington Friday before starting his fourth Asian tour, said [words indistinct] welcome the idea that the U.S. would be excluded from participating in any kind of economic development talks.

He said the U.S. wanted to be included in any arrangement that promoted peace and stability in the region to make sure it had good relations with countries in the region.

Abdullah said Quayle must have accepted that the EAEG was a good idea, but he questioned the U.S. insistence to be part of it when the grouping was for East Asian countries.

Abdullah also expressed his surprise when Quayle was reported to thank ASEAN leaders who had rejected the Malaysian proposal.

"I'm surprised with his attitude. It seems to me that he would want to see the EAEG to fail and yet the U.S. is asking to be a member."

"If he claims that ASEAN countries are not supporting the EAEG, this is certainly out of the picture," he added.

He explained that during the recently concluded ASEAN senior officials meeting here, a working group had been set up to work out details and the framework of the grouping which would be presented at the ASEAN ministerial meeting here in July.

Abdullah said it was obvious that the U.S. wanted to exert its influence on everybody and dominate any group, adding that the U.S. was only thinking of its own interest.

He said that while the U.S. expressed its intention to have good relations with countries in the region, this could not be done when the country harboured suspicion and prejudice.

He also said that the U.S. should accept the EAEG with an open mind and "stop making statements as if we are not capable of handling our own organisation."

### Prime Minister Comments

*BK1805151491 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 18 May 91*

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir thinks ASEAN should study U.S. participation in the Malaysian-proposed East Asian Economic Group [EAEG]. The prime minister added that he is not the person to decide such a matter.

The prime minister was speaking to correspondents who had asked him whether Malaysia would consider a U.S. request to join the EAEG following remarks by U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle that the United States should be a part of the economic group. Quayle alleged that any economic group that excludes the United States would be counterproductive. The prime minister disagreed with this view and pointed out that the United States is not part of the European Community. He believes that, if countries in this region want such an economic group, it can be established. He also made it clear that countries in this region want to see a free trade system.

The prime minister made these remarks after seeing off Dr. Marian Calfa, his CSFR counterpart, in Kuala Lumpur today. Calfa, who arrived in the federal capital yesterday, proceeded to Penang.

Commenting on reports that Quayle had thanked ASEAN leaders who had rejected the Malaysian proposal on the establishment of the EAEG, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said that to his knowledge all ASEAN leaders had supported the proposal. [passage omitted]

### U.S. Said 'Showing Its Fangs'

*BK2005120491 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 20 May 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is again showing its fangs by trying to dominate everybody and everything—this time it means that the East Asia Economic Grouping [EAEG] without its participation would be counterproductive. But

towards [words indistinct], the U.S. had right from the outset opposed the EAEG concept proposed by Malaysia.

It claimed that the grouping would restrict free trade. Now its says it wants to join the grouping. The U.S. vice president even had the arrogance to say that any arrangement without U.S. involvement would not be helpful. If this is the case, why are they not also opposing the proposed European single market in 1992?

From the beginning Malaysian leaders have stressed the grouping would be committed to the principles of free trade. Its formation was expected to further enhance global trade. In the first case, why should the U.S. now insist on its participation, simply because the EAEG is a good concept despite its earlier objections? It also amounts to an admission by U.S. that the grouping would boost global trade and would not be protective. Also the countries in East Asia are capable of implementing the EAEG themselves. Why should they need the U.S.? Moreover, America is not in East Asia and then again when it formed the trade agreement with Canada and Mexico, did it take into account the East Asian countries? This being the case, what then are the true motives of the United States on insisting now on its participation? It is clear it wants to dominate the organization. By doing so, the United States will be able to exert control over the EAEG to force them to protect its own interests.

Malaysia, on its part, is not anti-America or for that matter, anti-anybody. On the contrary, Malaysia wants good relations with the United States. However, this is not possible if one country tries to dominate the other. The United States should not be suspicious of the EAEG as Malaysia has said time and again the grouping would not be trade restrictive. Another thing is that it is not for Malaysia alone to decide whether the United States should be involved in the grouping or not. It is up to all the members of the EAEG to decide.

For now the United States should support the concept and leave it to East Asian countries to decide on their next course of action towards forming the grouping. For Vice President Dan Quayle to assume that other ASEAN leaders had rejected the idea also shows that he is out of date. In fact, all ASEAN leaders support the concept behind the EAEG. With this aim, ASEAN senior officials meeting have set up a working group to discuss the concept.

Malaysia, nevertheless, welcomes Mr. Quayle's statement that the United States wants to be on good terms with countries in this region. But if the United States wants to do so, then it must try to understand the peoples in this region first. This is definitely a better alternative than having doubts or suspicions over the EAEG (?concept). The EAEG is not proposed at the expense of anybody. Malaysia has pointed out that clearly. It is only being formed to improve the livelihood of the peoples of the East Asian region.

## Iran's Minister Velayati Says Relations 'Good'

*LD1605130491 Tehran IRNA in English 1205 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 16, IRNA—Iranian Foreign Minisiter 'Ali Akbar Velayati said here Wednesday [15 May] that Iran and Malaysia as two Muslim countries and members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) enjoy good relations.

Speaking at a press conference, he added that the two countries' political and economic relations have expanded in recent years and that they have close cooperation in international arena.

Velayati, who arrived here Tuesday on his way to Australia and New Zealand, left Kuala Lumpur for Canberra Wednesday after signing a cultural agreement with his Malaysian counterpart Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

Velayati said in his talks with Badawi they discussed the Persian Gulf crisis, its repercussions, the latest developments in Iraq and influx of Iraqi refugees into Iran and Turkey.

He said Malaysia supports Iran's active participation in any security arrangement in the region.

Asked to comment on the Iraqi situation, Velayati said, "The Iraqi people demand democracy and we believe that the only solution for the current crisis in Iraq is establishment of a democratic government there."

On the present discord among the Islamic countries in the wake of the Persian Gulf war, he said "We hope to be able to rally all these countries together." But he added, "This does not mean to overlook what is now going on in Iraq. The Iraqi Government must resign to the demand of its people."

Reiterating Iran's reluctance to interfere in internal affairs of Iraq, he said the situation in Iraq plays a key role in the regional security. "We don't decide what the Iraqi people want. They themselves must decide (what they want.)"

On expansion of relations with countries membering the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Velayati said Iran is willing to consolidate economic and political ties with the Far East countries.

Asked to comment on the current peace mission of the U.S. secretary of state in the Middle East, he said, "His mission will not be successful because it is connected with the Palestinian problem."

"The key question in the Middle East is occupation of Palestine by the Zionist regime," Velayati said.

## Reportage on Visit of CSFR's Calfa Continues

### Calfa Offers Aid to Malaysia

*LD1805115191 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa, arrived for a visit to Malaysia today. Jaroslav Skalicky, our special correspondent, reports:

[Skalicky] Prime Minister Marian Calfa and his wife were received today by the king of Malaysia, Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah. During the meeting he was interested in the situation in Czechoslovakia, including cultural and sporting life, as well as in our relations with the USSR. The prime minister handed him a letter from President Vaclav Havel with an invitation to visit Czechoslovaia.

Marian Calfa, federal prime ministyer, briefed us, as well as the local journalists about the talks of the delegations headed by the prime minsiters of the two countries. He said that during the talks he explained the political and economic changes in Czechoslovakia, as well as possibilities of cooperation. He offered Czechoslovak help during the industrialization of Malaysia, plans for transport network, geological research, and so on. He mentioned the possibilities of deliveries of various means of transportation: trucks Trams, trolleys, and ships. An offer was accepted today for deliveries of small hydropower stations. Other offers will be considered. Investment projects are also being considered, possibilities for barter trade are on the horizon. I remind you that we have a passive trade balance with Malaysia. Our high imports, above all of rubber, do not balance out our exports to this country. Apart from rubber, we envisage imports of crude oil and other raw materials, as well as electronics.

Martin Palous, deputy minister of foreign affairs, signed for Czechoslovakia an agreement abolishing visa duty between the two states. Representatives of entrepreneurial circles also had talks in Kuala Lumpur with their partners. The visit of the Czechoslovak delegation in Malaysia will continue tomorrow.

### Partial Visa Abolition Agreement

*BK1705143091 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] The visa requirements for Malaysians making social visits to the Czech and Slovak Republic have been lifted with the signing of a partial visa abolition agreement between the two countries in Kuala Lumpur today. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and his Czech and Slovak counterpart Dr. Marian Calfa witnessed the signing after leading their respective sides for bilateral talks at the Prime Minister's Office in Kuala Lumpur. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and the Czech and Slovak deputy foreign minister, Martin Palous, signed the agreement.

Briefing reporters later, Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary General Datuk Abdul Halim Ali said the agreement would lead to more exchanges of visits and economic cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

### Reporters Briefed on Agreement

*BK1805080291 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0411 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on Friday signed a partial visa abolition agreement paving the way for easier travel to both countries through bilateral tourism.

The two countries have also agreed in principle to sign the double taxation and investment guarantee agreement designed to enhance trade and investments between the two countries.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and his Czech and Slovak counterpart, Dr. Marian Calfa, witnessed the signing of the travel agreement after leading their respective sides for bilateral talks at the Prime Minister's Office here.

Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and the Czech and Slovak deputy foreign minister, Martin Palous, signed the "partial visa abolition agreement."

Briefing reporters later, Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary General (I), Abdul Halim Ali, said the agreement would lead to more exchanges of economic cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

"Prior to this, all Malaysians going to Czechoslovakia required a visa," he said. Under the agreement, Malaysians going [to] the republic for social visits of up to three months no longer need a visa and vice versa.

Abdul Halim explained that the agreement was "partial" because a total abolition agreement would allow a person to visit the country for any length of time without a visa and to seek employment without a permit.

He said Dr. Mahathir and Dr. Calfa, in their 30-minute talks, exchanged views on various issues including ways to improve bilateral ties.

Dr. Calfa outlined several areas for possible Malaysian investment in the republic like steel, engineering products, farm machinery, and power generation.

The country was interested to buy petroleum and to continue importing natural rubber from Malaysia which was presently supplying 40 per cent of their requirement, he added.

The volume of trade between the two countries for last year totalled about M [Malaysian] $70 million (U.S. $25.4 million) with Malaysia exporting goods worth M $49.5 million (U.S. $18 million), mainly crude natural rubber.

Dr. Calfa told Dr. Mahathir that the Republic was seeking to join the European Community and it expected to sign an agreement for associate status soon, Abdul Halim said.

He added: "Dr. Mahathir recognised the reason for them wanting to join the EC but he expressed hope that the country would use its influence to ensure that the EC would not be protectionist.

"Dr. Calfa agreed that protectionism will not bring about long-term benefits."

### Mahathir Hosts Banquet for Calfa

*BK1805075691 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0338 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The proposed East Asia Economic Group (EAEG) will not be

exclusive of other regions, including Eastern and Central Europe, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Friday night.

He said the EAEG would be consistent with the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and it would uphold multilateral trading.

"The developing countries and others, such as the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, which are now seeking to integrate with the international economy need, therefore, have no fear of being locked out of this rapidly growing region," he added.

Dr. Mahathir was speaking at an official dinner here hosted for the visiting prime minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Dr. Marian Calfa and his wife, Jirina.

Saying that the EAEG would be a regional economic consultative forum to uphold free trade, Dr. Mahathir said that it would seek to maximise trade and investment opportunities both internally amongst its members as well as externally with other trading nations.

He said mutual efforts by Malaysia and [the] Czech and Slovak [Federal Republic] to expand bilateral economic cooperation would fit in well with the move to promote EAEG.

He hoped that bilateral cooperation between the two countries could develop into a bridge of opportunity to expand economic interaction between Eastern and Central Europe with the Pacific.

"Your excellency's government can contribute to this process by not only expanding your exports to the region but also by sourcing some of the requirements for your reconstruction programme from this region," he said.

Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia believed that there was nothing to be gained by a "beggar thy neighbour" attitude.

He added: "We believe that the richer a nation becomes the richer will be the other nations of this world our policy will therefore not be directed at enriching ourselves at the expense of others. [punctuation as received]

"It is because we believe in the common wealth of nations that we are saddened by attempts being made to prevent certain countries in Asia from ever becoming developed."

Dr. Mahathir said the failure of the Uruguay round was bad news for developing countries which need an orderly and open trading environment to develop and grow.

While the industrialised countries spoke much of freedom and democracy, they seemed unwilling to take the neccessary measures to preserve and enhance the international trading system which was so vital in sustaining the freedom and democracy that they championed, he added.

He said that without an open trading regime, free-market economies and, consequently, the institutions of political pluralism that were associated with it, would be weakened.

He added: "If the Uruguay round were to collapse completely, more could be at stake than just the present internationl trading system. And yet certain industrialised countries seem indifferent to these dangers.

"In fact, these countries seem to be retreating behind protectionist barriers and regional trading blocs."

The prime minister also reminded the Eastern bloc countries that when they were led to believe that market economies (?contributed) towards the growth and wealth of the Western democracies, Malaysia too was told of the virtues of free trade when it became independent.

He said Malaysia refused to nationalise foreign-owned business enterprises, kept the market open to the exports of the whole world, encouraged greater participation of foreigners in its economy, and did not restrict the movement of currencies across the border.

## Delegates Hold Talks, Tour Penang

*LD1905190691 Prague CTK in English 1621 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur May 19 (CTK)—In the framework of the visit of a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Premier Marian Calfa, to Malaysia, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Jozef Baksay conferred here yesterday with Malaysia's Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim about the possibility of signing an agreement preventing double taxation and about the protection of the two countries' investments. The ministers agreed upon cooperation in the production of india-rubber, tyres, small hydro-electric power plants and in the sphere of oil industry.

In the afternoon the Czechoslovak delegation visited the island of Penang which is Malaysia's significant industrial and trade centre. The delegation will end its official visit to south-East Asia, during which it paid visits to Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei and Malaysia, and leave for home tonight.

## Chilean Deputy Minister Comments on EAEG

*BK1705104391 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0909 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The visiting Chilean deputy foreign affairs minister, Edmundo Vargas Carreno, has suggested that East Asian countries form a permanent dialogue rather than have an economic grouping.

Although he agreed with Malaysia's proposal on the formation of the East Asia Economic Group (EAEG), he felt that a permanent dialogue would enable the East Asian countries to become more developed. Vargas said he hoped to have a better understanding of the EAEG, mooted by Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, during his meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, later Friday.

Vargas, who arrived here Thursday, is on a four-day visit to Malaysia.

He will chair a [word indistinct] regional meeting beginning Saturday, of Chile's ambassadors, trade commissioners and representatives from 13 countries in the Asia-Pacific area to discuss and review bilateral and regional issues.

Speaking to reporters at the Chilean Embassy here, Vargas said the Chilean Government hoped to have a joint cooperation with Malaysia in maritime and air links.

He said this would be discussed with [words indistinct] and they will also have talks on trade, financial, scientific exchange, and the setting up of a joint council.

Malaysia is Chile's main trading partner in the ASEAN region and trade between the two countries is expected to grow tremendously in the next three years following visits by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba and International Trade end Industries Minister Rafidah Aziz to Chile last year.

Some 90 percent of Chile's exports to Malaysia comprises copper and agricultural products including fruits (fresh end preserved).

Nearly 40 percent of Chile's trade [words indistinct] its major trading partners are the United States and Japan.

### Ploice Chief: Missionaries Not Involved in Plot

*BK1705151491 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] National Police Chief Tan Sri Haniff Omar today confirmed that foreigners from two countries are suspected of involvement in a plot to take Sabah out of Malaysia. To his knowledge, however, they are not missionaries as reported by some local newspapers today. The police chief said this to clarify his earlier remarks on the matter when he met with reporters after launching an essay-writing contest in conjunction with the Police Day.

### Growth Rate To Slow to 8.3 Percent in 1991

*BK1905140691 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Malaysia's economic growth is expected to moderate to a more welcome 8.3 percent this year and 8 percent in 1992. The Pacific Economic Council's report says Malaysia recorded an economic growth of 10 percent last year which it describes as the highest growth rate posted in a decade. Domestic demands provided a major stimulus to growth as exports eased slightly.

The report was released in Singapore this evening on the eve of the eighth general meeting of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, PECC. It says domestic confidence, especially in the business sector, remains intact despite the turmoil in West Asia. Real private investments grew 30.3 percent. Malaysian banking industry further extended credits to the manufacturing sector, and the government provided incentives to promote private sector-led growth. Sharp increases were recorded in both local and foreign manufacturing investments. Direct foreign investments surged 103 percent as government policies toward foreign equity ownership maintained a liberal stand.

According to the report, with manufacturing production capacity geared for exports, nominal manufactured exports expanded 29 percent in 1990.

## Singapore

### PRC Finance Minister Arrives for 5-Day Visit

*BK1905120091 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Finance Mr. Wang Bingqian is now in Singapore for a five-day visit. He is here at the invitation of his Singapore counterpart, Dr. Richard Hu.

Mr. Wang and his delegation were received at Changi Airport by Dr. Hu. During his stay Mr. Wang will hold talks with Dr. Hu, and call on the prime minister Mr. Goh Chok Tong.

He will also meet leaders at various financial institutions. Mr. Wang said he hoped to learn about Singapore's experience in areas like taxations, monetary policy, and insurance services. .

### Economic 'Recovery' Begins for Pacific Nations

*BK1905150291 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] 1992 will be a year of strong growth for Pacific countries although their growth will be significantly lower this year. The forecast is based on a report released ahead of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference starting tomorrow. The coordinator of the report, Professor Laurence Klause, said the recession in almost every Pacific country is ending. The recovery is beginning and will carry through until next year. He said after going through a recession necessary to contain inflation, the Pacific is prepared for another period of growth, and the 1990's will be a decade of growth for the Pacific. But inflation will continue to be a concern in the region, especially the developing countries. International trade will show a good recovery with trade likely to remain a leading sector of almost every economy in 1992.

On Singapore, the report projects a 7-percent growth in the gross domestic product with the figure rising to 7.5 percent in 1992. It says that [words indistinct] this year. The report highlighted two factors for which Singapore must be wary of. It stressed the need to keep the inflation and operating costs down and to keep the labor shortage problem under control. Singapore must be able to switch from non-competitive areas into more stimulating ones. It says Singapore [words indistinct] and maintain its open-door coordinated steps.

### Malaysian Minister Speaks

*BK2005091091 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Malaysia has said that a proposed East Asian Economic Grouping, EAEG, should be seen as a complimentary forum to increase trade among East Asian countries. Minister of International Trade and Industry Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz said a strengthened East Asia and a strong Americas would bond the foundation of the bridge linking the two regions. She was speaking at a two-day general meeting of Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference which began in Singapore today.

She said as a start the EAEG would be a consultative forum for East Asian countries on trade and economic issues. Initially, it could cooperate to ensure the success of the Uruguay Round. The minister said this consultative process would in due time be strengthened to enhance economic cooperation and systems for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. She added that the EAEG could not work without relations.

## Cambodia

### Statement on 5 Jun Cease-Fire Deadline Issued

*BK1905012191 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 May 91*

["Statement by the representatives of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea at the meeting with General Timothy Dibuama"—dated 18 May; read by announcer]

[Text] On 18 May, Ambassadors Mak Ben and (Kor Bunheng), representatives of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], held talks with General Timothy Dibuama at the request of the latter.

The following is the statement of the DK party's representatives:

1. The demand by Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side to extend the cease-fire is a trick to create confusion aimed at diverting the international community's attention from Vietnam's and the Phnom Penh side's rejection of the 28 August 1990 framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the 26 November 1990 draft agreement.

2. In a situation where Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side are committing acts of foul play, we are of the opinion that it is necessary to set a deadline for the cease-fire before 5 June 1991. At the aforesaid deadline, if Vietnam and Phnom Penh continue to reject the peace plan of the five UNSC permanent members, this will be clear evidence that:

1. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side do not want to settle the Cambodian problem via a comprehensive political solution.

2. Vietnam continues the war of invasion and occupation of Cambodia, thereby further threatening peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

3. Since 1 May, Vietnamese troops and puppet soldiers have never observed the cease-fire. They have instead taken the opportunity of the truce to build up their forces, to ship reinforcements and armaments to Cambodia, and to launch offensives one after the other against the Cambodian National Resistance [CNR] forces on every battlefield all over the country. Only on the Route 10 battlefield, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh puppets have marshalled up to six divisions—three Vietnamese divisions consisting of Divisions 330, 309, and 4; and three divisions of the puppet army consisting of the 4th, 196th, and Phnom Penh city divisions—to attack our national resistance forces.

On 15 May when General Timothy Dibuama and his team were visiting the Battambang provincial town, the Vietnamese troops and puppet soldiers from the aforementioned units launched offensives against our national resistance forces both south and north of Route 10.

4. As victims of the Vietnamese war of aggression for over 12 years, the CNR forces have only fought to defend themselves. The CNR forces have already accepted the framework document and the draft agreement of the five UNSC permanent members. This stance has clearly shown that the CNR forces want to resolve (the Cambodian problem) in order to restore genuine and durable peace to Cambodia at an earliest date. As for Vietnam and the Phnom Penh puppets, they have rejected and opposed the peace plan of the United Nations. They have strived to carry out all manner of machinations to shred the blueprint once and for all. Those positions have unambiguously demonstrated that Vietnam and the puppets do not want to settle the Cambodian problem via a comprehensive political solution in the least.

5. The DK party, as well as the other two parties of the CNR, hold that the cease-fire, the monitoring of the cease-fire, the control and supervision of Vietnamese withdrawal, and other aspects of verification in the process of settling the Cambodian problem should be implemented within the framework of an overall agreement and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

[Dated] 18 May 1991

### Deadline Called 'Arrogant'

*BK2005103691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 20 (AFP)—A Khmer Rouge cease-fire deadline for Phnom Penh to accept a United Nations peace plan is "arrogant," a senior official said here Monday.

The Khmer Rouge have said they will take up arms once more on June 5 if Phnom Penh refuses to give way on a U.N. peace plan when the warring sides meet in Jakarta June 2-4. The cease-fire came into effect May 1, but both sides have traded charges of truce violations.

"They did that (gave an ultimatum) also at the Paris conference in December," the official, close to Premier Hun Sen, added of a meeting between this government and the Marxist Khmer Rouge with its two non-communist resistance allies. He said that at that meeting the Khmer

Rouge wanted Phnom Penh "to accept without reservation" a U.N. plan that this government says leaves the way open for a return to power by the Khmer Rouge.

"They're so arrogant," said the official, who requested anonymity because he was expressing personal views.

The Phnom Penh official said the U.N. peace draft, which envisages an "enhanced" U.N. administrative role ahead of elections in peacetime Cambodia, was not a "take it or leave it proposal."

"It was not meant to be imposed on us ... Everyone was aware of this." But he added of the Khmer Rouge ultimatum: "We are not surprised... We don't believe the Khmer Rouge want a political solution."

"They don't want to stop fighting at all," he said, adding that the Marxist group was "forced to accept the ceasefire" called by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Indonesia and France.

The official was unwilling to predict the outcome of the Jakarta talks saying only that "if they try to play this game again, I think there will be some disappointment."

"I have been so optimistic on so many occasions, but the Khmer Rouge are troublemakers."

The China-backed Khmer Rouge killed hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its rule from April 1975 to January 1979, when it was ousted by Vietnamese troops and replaced by the current government.

## SPK Reports Deadline

*BK2005123491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 20 May 91*

["Khmer Rouge Sets Deadline for Cease-Fire"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 20—The Khmer Rouge, the strongest faction in the tripartite coalition fighting against the Cambodian people, said Saturday that the cease-fire in Cambodia would end June 5 unless the "Cambodian Government fully accepted a UN peace plan by then."

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, notorious for killing more than three million people during its 1975-79 reign, set June 5 as the end of the cease-fire, the day after the scheduled conclusion of peace talks on Cambodia in the Indonesian capital, so as to continue its sabotage activities against the Cambodian people.

Everybody knows that the Cambodian people desire peace above all but not peace at any price. Peace first of all must protect them from the evils they are facing: The return of the Khmer Rouge to power. The Cambodian people were very pleased to see that all Khmer warring groups accepted the appeal for a voluntary cease-fire made by the co-chairs of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the UN general secretary in an appeal which was similar to the proposal made by the Cambodian Government but turned down by the opposition side then.

The deadline set by the Khmer Rouge Polpotists reflected their atttempt never to abandon the ambition of seizing control of Cambodia by military means and to prolong the suffering of the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people are of the opinion that the voluntary cease- fire which came into effect on May 1st is of great importance in building mutual confidence on the battleground and at the negotiating table conducive to ending the bloodshed.

Unfortunately, while pretending to accept the United Nations- brokered peace plan "without reserve," the Khmer Rouge Polpotists and their allies have accused the Phnom Penh government of impeding the peace process and blaming the Cambodian [word indistinct] for delaying the peace settlement. However, the Cambodian people have sound reasons not to agree completely to the plan. In the present plan no action can be taken without China's consent. It puts constraint only on the Phnom Penh government.

It must be said that the Phnom Penh government is the only entity that is fighting against the return of the Pol Pot clique to power and avoiding a repetition of killing fields for Cambodia. It should be remembered that in August 1990, the Cambodian Government agreed to a framework peace plan that left room for negotiations. We welcome a UN supervision of free and fair elections, and we still do.

The strongest criticism that we have made of the big-five's plan is its refusal to brand the Khmer Rouge as a source of danger. Since the Khmer Rouge constitutes a great danger, specific measures must be taken for their participation in a peace settlement.

The Cambodian people reaffirm that in any political solution, measures must be taken to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return. If measures are taken just as the plan now requires to tie the hands of the Cambodian people by dissolving the Phnom Penh army before the election, then no one knows where the Polpotists have hidden their weapons and troops, and this poses a great risk to the lives of the Cambodian people.

For the sake of lasting peace, the Cambodian people hold that the present cease-fire in Cambodia should be extended until a peace accord is signed and not just until a meeting of the Cambodian factions scheduled for early June in Jakarta.

The Cambodian people have provided all facilities for two UN military teams sent here by the UN general secretary and three UN technical missions, whereas the Khmer Rouge Polpotists have never honoured their words "to fully accept the UN plan" by asking the latest UN military mission "under what mandate" did they come to monitor the cease-fire in Cambodia.

They are in fact dreaming a military strategy similar to the one which enabled them to take over Phnom Penh in 1975: stepping up raids against civilians and blocking supply routes. Moreover, the Khmer opposition factions have repeatedly violated the truce which they committed themselves to observe by attacking and infiltrating into areas in various provinces after the cease-fire came into force.

While the world communuty is hopeful that with the acceptance of the cease-fire by the Khmer belligerent parties a peace resolution will be forthcoming, the Khmer Rouge has revealed its unchanged ambitions to seize control of Cambodia by military means.

### Hun Sen, UN Military Mission Meet in Phnom Penh

*BK1805125891 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 18th—A UN mission led by Major General Timothy Dibuama of Ghana, which came here for monitoring the cease-fire in Cambodia, paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Hun Sen Friday before concluding its four-day visit here the same day.

After welcoming the UN team's visit, Prime Minister Hun Sen said the Cambodian Government was pleased to see that all Khmer warring groups accepted the appeal for a voluntary cease-fire made by the co-chairs of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] and the UN general secretary, an appeal which was similar to the proposal made by the Cambodian Government but turned down by the opposition side then. The Cambodian leader made clear that the voluntary ceasefire which came into effect on May 1st was of great importance in building mutual confidence on the battleground and at the negotiating table conducive to ending the bloodshed.

He said that the Khmer sides are now faced with the important task of strictly observing the ceasefire, but regrettably the opposition side has repeatedly violated it.

He pointed out that the peace process should be maintained pending a comprehensive political solution.

Prime Minister Hun Sen spoke of the patience and self-restraint of the government forces and called on all countries concerned to cease arms supplied to the Khmer sides as a contribution to solving the Cambodian problem.

In reply, Major General Timothy Dibuama expressed his pleasure of having been sent here by the co-chairs of the PICC and the UN general secretary after the truce was mutually agreed upon.

He thanked the Cambodian Government, especially the Defence Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, for helping him and his colleagues to fulfil their mission.

The UN team leader said he was pleased to take note of the ideas of Prime Minister Hun Sen in connection with the measures to guarantee an effective implementation of the ceasefire, and said that he would be reporting back to the UN General Secretary and the co-chairs of the PICC all that he had learnt here.

In conclusion, he said he hoped the coming Jakarta conference would open the door to a comprehensive solution. The reception took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and frankness.

The UN mission left here Friday for Bangkok ending its four-day visit to Cambodia after having talks with Cambodian leaders and reviewing and monitoring the ceasefire that came into force on May 1st.

The four-man team while in the capital conferred with Defence Minister Tie Banh and his deputy Ke Kimyan, and Foreign Minister Hor Namhong.

On Wednesday they flew to the province of Battambang to meet with the governor and regional commander, and visited the frontline district of Ratanamondol for talks with military and civilian officials there.

### Forces To Hold Cease-Fire

*BK1805012491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 91 p A2*

[Text] Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen pledged to the UN team that his government forces would hold a cease-fire in Cambodia, while his guerrilla foes yesterday accused Phnom Penh of preparing to launch a fresh offensive.

Speaking to reporters after returning from Phnom Penh, Major General Timothy Dibuama, leader of a four-member UN truce-monitoring team said despite initial reports of violations "things have quietened down a great deal".

In Phnom Penh, Dibuama met with senior officials including Hun Sen, Defence Minister Gen Tie Banh, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong. He also met with a military field commander and district leaders in Battambang.

"I can say to you that the authorities (in Phnom Penh) are fully committed to observing the ceasefire up to the Jakarta meeting and even far beyond," Dibuama said.

"Hun Sen himself confirmed that message," he said.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and France and Indonesia, the cochairs of Paris International Conference on Cambodia called for the temporary ceasefire which was aimed at fostering a better atmosphere for the next round of talks on a UN peace plan scheduled for next month in Jakarta.

Dibuama said that his team was unable to confirm any ceasefire violations during his visit to Battambang.

"As far as we are concerned, we were informed that there were violations of ceasefire initially but to all intents and purposes the truce is holding," he said.

Phnom Penh has also accused the guerrillas of mounting attacks and artillery bombardments in the western provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap and Banteay-Meanchey as well as in coastal Kampot around the country's main port.

Gen Dibuama told Thai Foreign Ministry officials he believed all the Cambodian factions were determined to observe the ceasefire, according to the ministry's spokesman Sakthip Krairoek.

Dibuama said he based his observation on informations given by International Red Cross officials he met inside Cambodia that number of war-related injuries have reduced since the start of the ceasefire.

"Before May 1, at least one gun-wounded case from fighting was admitted to the hospital a day but after that not even a single person was admitted accept mine-related cases," Sakthip quoted Dibuama as saying.

Dibuama said he was expected to meet some of the guerrilla leaders here before he returned to New York tomorrow.

There was an unconfirmed report that Dibuama would meet with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

Meanwhile, the faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk said more than 3,000 Phnom Penh and Vietnamese troops backed by tanks and artillery were moving important reinforcements in the central part of Cambodia.

In a press communique yesterday, it said the enemy's goal was to drive Prince Norodom Sihanouk's forces out of important areas along the strategic road number six, the main west-east highway linking Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.

"We predict the heavy fighting will resume in the coming day in this area as sporadic skirmishes happened every day since the beginning of this month," the communique said.

### Mission Concludes Visit

*BK1805075291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] The UN team led by Ghanaian Lieutenant General Timothy Dibuama left Phnom Penh on the morning of 17 May after conducting a four-day fact-finding mission to survey the military situation and the cease-fire implementation in Cambodia.

Seeing off the UN delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister, and several cadres from the Defense and Foreign Affairs Ministries.

During its stay in the State of Cambodia, the UN mission held cordial talks with Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan. It was also warmly received by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade General Tie Banh, defense minister; and Comrade Hor Namhong, foreign minister.

The UN delegation conducted its fact-finding mission in Ratanamondol District, which is a remote locality in Battambang Province bordering Thailand.

## KPNLF Agrees to Hun Sen's SNC Request

*BK2005054091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] has agreed to the Hun Sen party's request for the replacement of three Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC] members from the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh faction.

In response to Hun Sen's 4 May request letter, His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, and Ieng Muli, secretary general of the KPNLF, who are SNC members representing the KPNLF faction, agreed to the replacement of the three members from the Hun Sen faction as requested. The message stressed that this consent is given to show a spirit of reconciliation and a desire to see an early return of peace in Cambodia.

In the same message, His Excellency Son Sann and Ieng Muli also made a counterproposal to the Hun Sen faction urging it to make sufficient efforts so that the SNC can advance in accordance with the joint statement made by all the four Cambodian factions in Jakarta on 10 September 1990.

Hun Sen has demanded that three SNC members from the Phnom Penh faction—namely, Sin Song, Kong Sam-ol, and Chem Snguon—be replaced by Dit Munti, Im Chhunlim, and Sin Sen.

## SPK Lists 11-14 May Cease-Fire Violations

*BK1805112691 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0830 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh 18 May (SPK)—The opposing Cambodian groups continue their violations of the cease-fire in recently firing 33 shells on government positions in Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham Provinces.

According to military sources, in Battambang Province, opposition troops on 11 May fired 16 82-mm shells on a locality 22 km southwest of Moung Russei District.

On 12 May, opposition troops fired two shells from recoiless guns on an area three kilometers northeast of Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province. The opposition forces took six cattle and people's property in Pongro Village, four kilometers northeast of the same district.

On 14 May, troops of the tripartite coalition fired 15 82-mm shells on an area 10 km east of Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province.

### Further on Violations

*BK1805122691 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 18th—The Khmer Rouge-dominated coalition troops have continued to violate the ceasefire which came into effect in Cambodia on May 1 by launching attacks on government positions in various provinces in the country.

On May 13, the enemy troops fired 22 shells of H.107 recoilless gun on an area 15 km southwest of the provincial town of Kratie. On the same day, they fired 10 recoilless gun shells on a government position (?1) km south of Moung Russei District, Battambang Province. On May 14, they fired four shells on an area 6 km south of Snoeng, same province. They also showered 501 shells of 120-mm, 75-mm, and 30-mm gun and H.12 rockets on areas 12 km northwest of Treng.

On May 15, the enemy infantry troops launched offensives against the government forces 12 and 14 km north of Treng.

In Siem Reap Province, 15 men of the Sihanouk faction on May 15 looted the peasants property 20 km southeast of Samraong District, and fired 12 recoilless gun shells on an area 11 km southwest of the same district.

That day, the enemy troops also fired 20 shells of 75-mm recoilless gun on an area 7 km east of Treng, Siem Reap Province.

On May 16, they attacked a government position 19 km north of Chikreng, same province.

The Khmer bandits also went on a looting spree from May 11-14 in Stung Treng, Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey Provinces.

On May 16, troops of Pol Pot Division 616 and of Sihanouk Brigade 15, supported by 75-mm and H.107 guns, intruded into an area 7 km northwest of (?Stoung), Kompong Thom Province.

A UN mission made a four-day visit to Cambodia ending Friday. During the visit it held talks with Cambodian officials and toured some areas of fierce fighting.

While receiving the UN mission in Phnom Penh, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said: "We would like to have the ceasefire prolonged until the conclusion of a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem."

During the recent Southeast Asian visit, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed that any Cambodian faction which breaks the ceasefire that came into force in the country on May 1 should be banned from general elections to be called for under the UN peace plan.

## Khmer Rouge, Phnom Penh Forces Clash

*BK1805074691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0719 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Bangkok, May 18 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge guerrillas clashed with Phnom Penh troops near Thai border Saturday despite a cease- fire, Thai military sources said.

The two sides exchanged rockets and mortar shells for three hours before dawn at Ban Koob, about six kilometers (four miles) from Thai border province of Aranyaprathet, they said.

The sources said it was not clear who started the fighting as each side pointed the finger at the other. Casualty and damage reports were not immediately available.

The fighting came as the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful faction fighting Phnom Penh, threatened to end the ceasefire on June 5 if Phnom Penh had not accepted a peace settlement by then.

Cambodia's warring factions all accepted a call by the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar as well as France and Indonesia, the two co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, to observe a cease-fire from May 1 until at least the conclusion of Jakarta peace talks scheduled for June 2 to 4.

Although the factions have exchanged accusations of truce violations, diplomats monitoring developments in Cambodia and Thai officers at the border have said there has been very little fighting since the cease-fire came into effect.

# Indonesia

## Editorial Previews Upcoming Cambodian Talks

*BK1705155991 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 May 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Supreme National Council and Cease-Fire in Cambodia"]

[Text] The voluntary cease-fire observed by all warring factions in Cambodia since last April is a step forward, or at least something new, in the efforts to solve the 13-year-old Cambodian conflict. However, the follow-up to the cease-fire is not yet clear. If the cease-fire is only followed by a readiness to sit down and talk, it will have dubious significance.

It is possible that the factions have decided to stop firing at one another because they are weary of waging war, or facing a shortage of war materiel, or trying to consolidate their position for future offensives whenever an opportunity arises or if another round of talks breaks down again. The political significance of the cease-fire will be evident if the three [as published] warring factions are ready to make concessions, which can be implemented to bring about a solution to the conflict, at the next round of talks. The cease-fire itself will undoubtedly encourage the three factions to make concessions.

Politically speaking, none of the three factions wants to be labelled as having bad intentions. This can be seen from the fact that after one faction declared a unilateral cease-fire, the other factions immediately followed suit though they had not actually agreed to the formula on the implementation and supervision of the cease-fire under the auspices of the United Nations or other mutually agreed upon organizations.

Now is the most appropriate time for the non-Cambodian groups to show their firm and clear commitment for a political settlement and to withdraw their support for any of the warring factions. This must be done by the PRC, ASEAN, Vietnam, the United States, and the European Community, which have extended political support to the factions.

A firm commitment to reach a settlement will at least influence the Cambodian factions and prevent them from returning to the battle fields. Such a stand will effectively pressure the factions to make concessions, otherwise political doom awaits the one that refuses.

There is a strong impression these days that each Cambodian faction can be adamant as it believes there is an external force providing political support. That faction

also believes that it has sufficient military might to defend itself from the attacks of other faction. In other words, they are still relying on their military strength to maintain their political survival.

Perhaps now is also the time for all the non-Cambodian groups to show their commitment by supporting any form of compromise, which can be reached at the next round of talks. In addition, there should be an option to isolate any Cambodian faction, or any non-Cambodian group which tries to sabotage the talks or refuses to accept the compromise.

As a result, there will be a clearer international reaction toward a failure to reach a compromise. This means there should be a clear-cut reward for the faction agreeing to compromise and an explicit penalty for the one that does not.

Jakarta will once again become the venue for the Cambodian talks. As one of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], France has proposed that the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] convenes its meeting in Jakarta on 2-4 June. In its capacity as the other cochairman, Indonesia will soon reply to the proposal.

We must distinguish two things, even though both are closely related, namely the SNC meeting and the PICC mediation during the SNC meeting. The SNC meeting is purely an internal affair of the Cambodians where no external forces should interfere. This council constitutes a forum of the three factions where each is expected to fight and defend its own interests in the framework of finding a comprehensive solution to the problem.

However, the SNC must also be urged to be more mature and responsible, that is to say, it must try to actively solve the domestic aspects of the problem that will become part of the comprehensive solution.

The PICC mediation must also change after the establishment of the SNC, that is to say, the cochairmen must reduce their efforts to discuss fundamental principles which fully belong to the internal aspects of Cambodia. The PICC must be more active in working out the international aspects of the problem in the framework of seeking a comprehensive solution based on what the SNC will achieve.

In responding to France's proposal, we should be fully aware of what is scheduled to take place in June. Will we host an SNC meeting only or an SNC meeting with the participation of the PICC cochairmen? If only the SNC meeting is held, we might as well give our support by providing adequate facilities and services.

However, if the SNC meeting is held with the PICC participation, we must ensure that there will be concrete progress based on the consultative contacts between the three Cambodian factions, the PICC cochairmen, and several other groups which are actively involved in drafting the formula for solving the conflict.

## CSFR Prime Minsiter, Delegation End Visit

*BK1705110091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0854 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Denpasar (Bali) May 17 (OANA/ANTARA)—Czech and Slovak Prime Minister Marian Calfa and his wife Jirina Calfova wound up their four-day visit to Indonesia on Friday by flying from here for Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

They were seen off at Ngurah Rai international airport by Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Susilo Sudarman who accompanied them during their sojourn in Bali.

Calfa and entourage arrived in Bali on Thursday for a transit on his way to Brunei Darussalam for an unscheduled visit to the tiny but oil rich sultanate.

On his return from Brunei on Thursday evening, Calfa was feted to a banquet by Bali governor Ida Bagus Oka.

He met and had talks with President Suharto in Jakarta before his visit to Bali.

## IGGI Chairman on Private Sector Development

*BK1705105391 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0948 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Jakarta, May 17 (OANA/ANTARA)—Chairman of IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia] J.P. Pronk said that the economic policies of the Indonesian Government deserve appreciation but he reminded that the development of the private sector should be limited if the government wants to ensure the continuation of its development.

Speaking to reporters here Friday, J.P. Pronk also cautiously estimated the amount of the IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia) aid for Indonesia for 1991/1992 at between 4.6 and 4.7 billion U.S. dollars, or about the amount it agreed in 1990/1991.

He stressed the importance of the limitation of the development of the private sector in connection with the inclusion of the private sector in the agenda as the main topic to be discussed in the 34th session of IGGI in the Hague next June.

"If not limited the development of the private sector could threaten the environment and create injustices in the form of capital control on manpower as well as raising poverty level," said Pronk reminding the government of issues it has to pay attention to in the face of the 1990s.

According to plan, Pronk will visit Indonesia again in July in his capacity as Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation to observe projects that were financed with Dutch financial asistance.

## Laos

### Paper Comments on Thai-U.S. Military Exercise

*BK2005042091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the annual Thai-U.S. joint military exercise has begun with the participation of an unusually small number of troops from the U.S. side. The Thai-U.S. military exercise, codenamed Cobra Gold, has become a traditional practice, and each time it is held at a different site. This time, the Cobra Gold-91 joint military exercise is being held in southern Thailand with the participation of only 670 American soldiers together with some 9,000 Thai soldiers.

Regarding this issue, PASASON today comments that the small number of troops participating in the U.S.-Thai joint military exercise this time is a good trend. Nevertheless, the very fact that the exercise is still being held at all runs counter to the aspiration for peace. Nevertheless, public opinion has noted that the dispatch of fewer U.S. troops to participate in the joint military exercise probably shows that Washington has suspended its military assistance to Thailand following the latest coup d'etat. But, Thai military personnel have reiterated that the suspension of the military assistance to Thailand by Washington has resulted from the situation in the Persian Gulf. However, as generally seen, most public opinion is of the view that Washington still wants to retain its forces in the Southeast Asia region.

As is known, a military exercise organized by an army of each country, be it Thailand or any other country, may be necessary for it is aimed at improving combat efficiency, increasing skills, and raising the level of capabilities of the army. But, looking at the present reality, one can see that the true situation in the region and the world has now changed from tension, challenge, and confrontation to negotiations and cooperation. In view of this, the joint military exercise between the nations is probably not necessary as it is also against the aspirations of the peoples of various nations in this region, who do not want war, but want to live in genuine peace, stability, and cooperation so that they can build and develop their countries to be ever more prosperous.

### Radio, TV Protocol Signed With Cambodia

*BK1805084191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Yesterday at the office of the Radio and Television Boards of Directors in Vientiane capital, a ceremony was held to sign a protocol on the cooperation and exchange of radio and television work between Laos and Cambodia for a period of two years from 1991 to 1993.

According to the protocol, the two sides will continue exchanging documents on news data and articles to be used by radio and television programs, and will broadcast news on important events of either side on radio and television programs, especially the Lao and Cambodian national days, as well as the days of important traditional festivals of the two countries. The Lao and Cambodian radio and television networks also agreed to give training on Lao language proficiency to the Lao program announcers of the Cambodian side and vice versa. They also agreed to continue the exchange of visits by the editorial staffs and radio and television correspondents of the two sides so they can exchange experience and carry out specialized work together as they have done for many years.

Signing the procotol on the Lao side was Bounthan Inthasai, deputy managing director of the Lao National Radio and Television Networks; and Van Sunheng, deputy director of the National Radio and Television Networks of the State of Cambodia. The signing ceremony was carried out in the presence of Bounteng Vongsai, deputy minister of information and culture and director of the Lao Radio and Television Networks; representatives of the Embassy of the State of Cambodia; and a number of high-level cadres of the Lao and Cambodian Radio and Television Networks.

The delegation of the Radio and Television Networks of the State of Cambodia paid the visit to Laos from 11 to 17 May.

### German Parliamentary Group Arrives for Visit

*BK2005100091 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Vientiane, May 20 (KPL)—A delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany's [FRG] [as received] parliament led by Professor Ursula Maennie, member of the Bundestag (parliament), member of the Commission for Economic Cooperation, speaker for the women's affairs, on May 18 arrived here on a week visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

While here, the delegation will meet with Lao leading officials in legislative, economic and foreign affairs areas, and visit FRG's funded projects.

This visit aims to develop the relations and cooperation between Laos and Germany, especially in legislative area.

### Received by Phoun Sipaseut

*BK1805143091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received Claus Soenksen, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to the LPDR, at the Foreign Ministry yesterday morning. The ambassador presented his credentials to the acting prsident of our country on 14 May.

During the meeting, Phoun Sipaseut welcomed Ambassador Claus Soenksen to Laos and expressed his belief that the latter will significantly contribute to the expansion of relations and cooperation.

### Gives Aid to Khammouane Hospital

*BK2005100291 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Vientiane, May 20 (KPL)—The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany [as received] has recently handed over 15,000 marks (German currency) (some 9,000 U.S. dollars) worth of aid to the Ministry of Public Health to be delivered to the Hospital KM-20 in the central Khammouane Province.

The aid is composed of water pump, instrument for artesian drilling and two motorcycles for the medical personnel in operation in mountainous areas.

### Kaysone Phomvihan Sends Thanks to Jiang Zemin

*BK1905130691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Recently Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], sent a thank-you message to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

The message said:

On behalf of the LPRP CC and on my own, I sincerely thank you for your congratulatory message on my election as chairman of the LPRP CC. I firmly believe that the traditional relations and friendship between our two parties and between the Lao and Chinese peoples will continue to be expanded and strengthened for the interest of the peoples of the two countries and world peace.

### Kaysone Phomvihan Thanks Gorbachev for Greetings

*BK1805141691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Recently Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], sent a thank-you message to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Text of the message is as follows:

I extend my sincere thanks to you for your congratulatory message to me on my election as chairman of the LPRP CC. I firmly believe that friendship, fraternal solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the LPRP and CPSU and between the Lao and Soviet peoples will continue to expand for the interest of our two countries.

I wish you good health, happiness, and great successes in your honorable tasks.

### Thongloun Sipasoulit, Party Return From Vietnam

*BK1505122491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] On the evening of 14 May, the delegation of the Foreign Relations Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] led by Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the LPRP CC, deputy head of the LPRP CC Foreign Relations Board, and deputy minister for foreign affairs, returned to Vientiane after ending a six-day working visit to the SRV at the invitation of the Foreign Relations Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC].

During its working visit to the SRV, our Lao delegation met with the delegation of the CPV CC Foreign Relations Board. The two sides exchanged views on plans to strengthen cooperation between the two parties and the two foreign relations boards of the Lao and Vietnamese party Central Committees. In addition, Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit and his party also called on a number of Vietnamese party and state leaders and visited some prodruction foundations in Haiphong.

### Oudom Khatthi-gna Attends Trade Unions Meeting

*BK1805080491 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Vientiane, May 17 (KPL)—An enlarged conference of trade unions was opened here yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Bounthan Souvannasouk, president of the Central Lao Federation of Trade Unions (LFTU), and with the participation of over 100 trade unionists from different chapters across the country.

Also present as guests of honour at the conference were Oudom Khatthi-gna, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], head of the LPRP CC Organisational Board, also in charge of mass organisations affairs, and representatives of the mass organisations: youth union, women's union, and front for national construction.

Oudom Khatthi-gna, in his address, underlined the new approach of the party to the mass organisations, in particular the trade unions whose role has to be improved so as to ensure its responsibility.

The 3-day conference will assess the past activities, study key issues of Lao trade unions in the new stage, and work out different plans in preparation for the trade union congresses at various levels which are due soon.

### Acute Rice Shortage Reported in Hom District

*BK1805121291 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Vientiane, May 18 (KPL)—Some 18,000 people in Hom District, Vientiane Province, are now experiencing rice shortage, said Mr. Chaleun Sonisai, head of the district service of agriculture and forestry.

As a result of the poor harvest due to drought and consequences of forest destruction, on average a person last harvest received only 160 kgs of rice. So the people will be short of rice for 7 months this year, he said.

Now the price of rice in the district has gone up to 28,000 or 30,000 kip a sack.

## Philippines

### Reportage Continues in U.S. Bases Negotiations

#### Aquino Discusses Duration, Compensation

*HK2005094491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 May 91*

[Passages in italics in English]

[Text] The removal of the military bases in the Philippines is a political decision. Here is Rey Arquiza with the details:

[Begin recording in progress]...U.S. bases, if there is no treaty for their continued stay in the country, is a political decision. This was stated today by Ambassador Raul Rabe, Philippine panel spokesman. *The decision to tell the Americans to leave is a political question*, Rabe said. His statement came after President Aquino decided to personally handle the negotiations regarding the U.S. military bases after the two panels failed to reach an agreement.

Last Saturday, President Aquino summoned Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt in Malacanang to discuss the two issues which have remained stumbling blocks to forging a new treaty on the U.S. bases. After the talks in Malacanang, Manglapus and Platt announced that there had been progress in the negotiation on the U.S. bases. Manglapus added that the Philippines will no longer insist on the hard component compensation package.

U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Schrager also expressed assurances for the forging of a new treaty: *I think there will be a treaty*, said Schrager. U.S. Embassy officials are said to be in a closed door conference this afternoon discussing the possibility of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Manila. [end recording]

#### Senator Assails Aquino Involvement

*HK2005094891 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] A new treaty for the retention of the U.S. military bases in the country may be forged. This was stated by Senator Wigberto Bobby Tanada in an interview with Deo Macalma. Senator Tanada also expressed disappointment with the results of a meeting between officials in Malacanang last Saturday. The senator said it appeared that the United States has bypassed the Philippine panel because of its direct contact with Malacanang and not with the Philippine panel. However, Tanada stressed that any treaty would still have to pass through the senate for ratification. Here is part of Senator Tanada's explanation:

[Begin recording] [Tanada] I think that is what will happen. In fact, I was shocked when I read about the talks in Malacanang with President Aquino and not the Philippine panel, which means that Ambassador Platt is now talking directly to President Aquino.

[Reporter] Do you not think that this kind of dialogue is unethical, senator, since we have the Philippine and American panels responsible for the dialogue.

[Tanada] Yes. If this is not unethical, it is irregular and improper. What should be adhered to is the agreed process, which is through the negotiating panels of both sides. [end recording]

#### 8-Year Treaty Offered

*OW2005102991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Manila, May 20 KYODO—The Philippines has offered to change to eight years its original proposal for a seven-year bases treaty to break the current impasse on the bases negotiations, a Presidential Palace official said Monday.

But U.S. officials continued to insist on a 10-year treaty, the official said.

The official, who refused to be identified, told KYODO News Service that the new offer was made Saturday when President Corazon Aquino, Foreign Secretary and Chief Negotiator Raul Manglapus, and two other cabinet officials met with U.S. Embassy officials led by Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

The meeting was aimed at breaking the deadlock on the issues of compensation and the duration of the treaty after the current lease expires in September.

The United States has offered 360 million dollars for a 10-year treaty while the Philippines earlier offered a seven-year treaty with annual compensation of 825 million dollars.

The Philippine compensation offer is, however, broken down into 400 million dollars for the appropriated or "hard" component and 450 million dollars for the unappropriated or "soft" component.

"We almost had an agreement but the Americans were sticking to the 10-year duration and Mr. Platt said he would have to refer back to Washington," the palace official said.

During the meeting, the U.S. side agreed to help the Philippine panel identify items which could bring the total compensation package to at least 825 million dollars a year.

Manglapus announced after the meeting that there has been a change in the category of compensation items and that the inclusion of more bases-related and complementary items might pave the way for some compromise on compensation.

"This might indicate some give from the Philippine side in the matter of compensation," Philippine panel member Raul Rabe said.

#### Manglapus Cites Constitution

*HK1605120791 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus reminded the United States that there are provisions in the

Philippine Constitution that will have to be considered in the formulation of a new treaty regarding the military bases.

This was the statement of Manglapus in the 33rd anniversary of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Mutual Defense Board. Manglapus said that there are limitations in the negotiations due to the constitutional provisions. This includes the ban on nuclear weapons. It can be recalled that anti-bases groups frequently brought up issues regarding the hiding of nuclear arms in the American bases in the Philippines.

## Senate President on Status

*HK1605120191 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1345 GMT 15 May 91*

[Interview with Senate President Jovito Salonga on the bases issues by Louie Beltran in "Straight From the Shoulders"; place and date not given—live or recorded; passages in italics in Tagalog]

[Exerpts] [Passage omitted] [Beltran] *Okay, let us talk about the military bases, because many were surprised when you declared that even if the Americans grant the Philippine panel's demand for $825 million annual compensation* in seven years, *the Senate will not ratify the treaty just the same. Can you please enlighten us on this.*

[Salonga] *You know I have already mentioned about the piggyback arrangement. I think that was published in all newspapers. If you grant permission to the Americans, they will not be the only ones who will use the Crow Valley training range.* The Crow Valley training range is more than four times the area of Clark Field. *It is being used for* gallery and bombardment practice. *If you permit the Americans through the treaty, permission will extend to their supporters like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia.* Under the Constitution, *even the Americans should have a treaty with us, much more so then with these other countries that would like to use the Crow Valley training range.* There should be separate negotiations with the Philippine Government. [passage omitted]

Secondly, there is a policy against nuclear weapons in our constitution. *What will happen here is the* confirm or deny formula. *Even if they can bring in nuclear weapons here and we ask them,* their constant answer will be: we neither confirm nor deny.

[Beltran] And we have no way of confirming on that.

[Salonga] And we have no way.

[Beltran] I think that Richard Armitage of the U.S. negotiators has been informally, or I don't know if it's formally, meeting with members of the senate, have you ever met with any of them on a one on one basis?

[Salonga] He has met with a number of senators. I think he met on a one-on-one basis with me and Senator Enrile.

[Beltran] And did you express to him your sentiment on this matter?

[Salonga] Yes, I did.

[Beltran] And how did he react?

[Salonga] The way it's coming out as described to us by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Manglapus, and on the basis of the survey that I conducted in the Senate, it will face a very rough sailing in the senate.

[Beltran] I think Secretary Manglapus said today that they are waiting for Washington to react to their proposal. This morning I interviewed Stanley Schrager of the U.S. Embassy [as heard] and he said, Washington is waiting for the Philippine proposal. How do you, ah....

[Salonga] *What's happening is funny. Secretary Manglapus is saying: we already have arrived at an agreement; while Schrager is saying: We don't have any agreement yet. Secretary Manglapus is saying:* The ball is in their court; *while Schrager is saying:* The ball is in the Philippine court. *So if they cannot understand each other, what treaty will be ratified by our Senate?*

[Baltran] *In the face of all these events, is a postponement of the military bases talks possible?* [passage omitted]

[Salonga] In any event, *the traditional enemies of the Americans no longer exist. There is no more Soviet Union and China to fear about. So my question is, who is our new enemy?*

[Beltran] *Senator, if we do not have a treaty by September, what will happen?* Do they have to leave immediately?

[Salonga] Then there will be a negotiation only for the purpose of withdrawal.

[Beltran] So you're saying that on September 16, 1991, the treaty is finished, there's nothing to talk about except when they are going to leave?

[Salonga] Yes, there is a one year grace period provided under the Ramos-Schultz agreement.

## Malacanang Not To Interfere

*HK1605115291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Malacanang will not interfere in the resolution of the deadlock on the talks regarding the U.S. military bases. This was assured by Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos and at the same time said that Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus will remain the head and chief negotiator of the Philippine panel. Orbos issued the statement to deny reports saying he has been chosen to head the Philippine panel in place of Manglapus, who has been criticized left and right because of the poor handling of the bases talks. Orbos is the chairman of the Presidential Committee on the bases but clarified that his only role was to coordinate the formation of policies regarding the bases conversion and not the negotiations. Orbos also denied any involvement in any secret activities regarding the bases negotiations.

## Quayle's Visit Not Linked to Bases

*HK2005052491 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 May 91*

[Passages in italics in English]

[Text] Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III today stressed that if U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle visits Manila, it will have nothing to do with the bases negotiations between the Philippines and the United States. Quayle's visit to Southeast Asian countries commenced today but there is no assurance that he is coming to Manila. Earlier, it was reported that Quayle will visit Manila to sign a treaty on the U.S. bases in the country:

[Begin Gomez recording] This has no implication on us. The implication is on the United States. The vice president, really, has no business in the negotiations. On the other hand, maybe Vice President Quayle thought that if the talks would end up in the signing of a treaty and he needed publicity in the U.S., then because he was already in Southeast Asia, he could rush down to Manila to sign the treaty. *Now, this entire situation has no bearing, whatsover, with our negotiating process.* The vice president has no say on this really, but if there is a chance for him to play a role, he would do so. [end recording]

## UP Group Warns Government on Bases Referendum

*HK1705153491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 17 may 91*

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12]

[Text] The University of the Philippines [UP] academic community warned that they will file charges against the Aquino government if it spends 10 million pesos in the conduct of a referendum regarding the military bases issues.

In a news conference, the multisectoral community called the UP Against the Bases, said the government has no authority to spend 10 million pesos for the referendum if there is no popular public clamor for it.

The group also accused the U.S. Government of blackmailing the Philippine Government on the open option policy of President Aquino on the future of the military bases. At the same time, the organization announced the invigorated educational campaign in the country regarding the bases issues by penetrating crowded places like the fundamentalists do.

Rex Varona of the UP Student Council, Professor Merle Magalona of the UP College of Law, and Gerry de Villa of the Ad Hoc Committee Against the Bases, issued a unified statement that the Philippines was caught unaware of the plans of the United States to further extend the retention of the bases in the country.

Meanwhile, 11 senators declared their personal stand about the bases issues, and they agreed that the country should no longer enter into a new agreement with the United States for the bases retention. They assert that the U.S. forces will have to get out on September 17 of the current year, one day after the expiration of the Military Bases Agreement.

## Survey Shows Decreased Trust in U.S. Intentions

*HK2005064291 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 20 May 91 p 4*

["Social Climate" by Mahar Mangahas: "Monitoring Trust in the U.S. Gov't"]

[Text] A very common fallacy goes: the statement X is contained in the 1987 Constitution; the 1987 Constitution was overwhelmingly ratified by the Filipino people; therefore the Filipino people are overwhelmingly in favor of X.

Of course, it does not follow, because approval of the Constitutional package does not imply approval of each and every component of it. It could even be that X is one of those things that the people are overwhelmingly against.

Similarly, one should not leap from the survey finding that the public is amenable to the extension of the stay of the U.S. military bases in this country to the conclusion that the Filipinos would like their government to accept any proposition that the U.S. government offers to it.

In fact, present Filipino trust in intentions of the U.S. government is relatively low. For a trust-rating, Social Weather Stations [SWS] uses the reactions of survey respondents to the test startment: "Most of what the American government wants to happen in the Philippines is good for the Filipinos," and has found:

**Philippines**

| | % Agree | % Disagree | Net |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jul 1985 | 51 | 15 | 36 |
| May 1986 | 56 | 16 | 40 |
| Oct 1986 | 54 | 16 | 36 |
| Oct 1987 | 46 | 20 | 26 |
| Sep 1988 | 48 | 20 | 28 |
| Feb 1989 | 36 | 22 | 14 |
| Sep 1989 | 29 | 25 | 4 |
| Apr 1990 | 34 | 18 | 17 |
| Nov 1990 | 32 | 23 | 9 |

This shows that the gross proportion of Filipinos who trust the U.S. government's intentions fell drastically from over one-half in 1986 to only one-third by 1990. Those who positively distrust the U.S. government rose significantly, from about one is every seven persons to about one in every four persons.

The SWS trust-rating for the U.S. government is the net score, the percent who agree minus the percent who disagree, a number ranging in principle from +100 to -100. By late 1990, the trust rating was only +9, with Filipino trust in American intentions at its second-lowest level in the entire series.

The record lowest point was in late 1989, at only +4. However, the rating bounced back up to +17 in early 1990, very likely due to the goodwill generated by the December 1989 "persuasion flights" of the U.S. Air Force.

In the SWS monitoring of public opinion regarding the stay of the U.S. bases, the only eligibility-requirement for expressing an opinion is simple awareness of the existence of the bases. Even this cannot be taken for granted: national awareness was 67% in March 1987, and by November 1990 it had only reached 81%.

One of the grievances expressed by the Philippine side in the bases talks is that the U.S. had not been living up to its end of the present (1988) compensation agreement. The U.S.,for its part, claims that it is only committed to exerting "best efforts" to pay the bill.

The SWS November 1990 survey found that only 27% of the public was aware of the American shortfall. The awareness rate in Metro Manila was only 39%.

The survey then asked for reactions to the statement: "If the American government continues not to give the benefits agreed upon, use of the military bases in the Philippines by America should immediately be terminated," which is a test for indignation over the shortfall. The result was that 39% agreed, 38% were undecided, the 21% disagreed.

A third statement used was: "U.S. intervention in internal politics in the Philippines cannot be avoided as long as they have military bases here," which is a test for the feeling of vulnerability to U.S. meddling. The result was the 44% agreed, 37% were undecided, the 17% disagreed.

Thus the public is rather ignorant about the U.S.'s record of observing the provisions of the present bases agreement, is moderately upset about it, and has a tendency to associate the bases with American intervention in Philippine politics.

The relations between these factors and the public attitude towards the extension of the stay of the bases is not too tight, but I think it bears watching nevertheless. Let us bear in mind that the national proportion in favor of a bases extension, as of November 1990, was 60%.

In comparison, the preference for a bases extension, among those aware of the American shortfall, was 56%. The preference for an extension, among those indignant over the shortfall, was 53%. These are slightly lower rates than the national average.

Interestingly, those who think that U.S. political meddling is avoidable despite the presence of military bases are the least (only 48%) in favor of an extension. Or, self-confidence is a stronger motivation than fear. Is that so surprising?

### Constitutional Crisis Seen if Aquino Drafted

*HK1805050591 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] A former Supreme Court judge warned that President Aquino could be creating a constitutional crisis if she decides to run in the 1992 presidential elections. Hermogenes Concepcion Jr., presently the representative of Nueva Ecija, said that Aquino's eligibility in the coming elections may be brought up to the Supreme Court. Concepcion quoted a Constitutional provision stating that the president and the vice president are limited to a six-year term. Concepcion also warned that if members of the Armed Forces realize that Aquino's reelection bid violates the Constitution, they might launch another coup d'etat to resolve this confusion, once and for all. He likewise warned his colleagues in the Struggle of Philippine Democrats that they would be violating the Constitution if they drafted Aquino as their standard bearer in the 1992 presidential elections.

## Thailand

### Malaysian Foreign Minister Meets Asa, Anan

*BK2005075791 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Foreign Ministry's Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek reported that Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin held a consultative meeting on official affairs with Malaysia's visiting newly appointed Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

The two ministers consulted on preparations for the forthcoming visit to Malaysia by Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun later this month.

Regarding the Malaysian prime minister's proposal for an ASEAN economic grouping, Asa told his counterpart that he agrees with the idea if the proposal is aimed at protecting the interests of ASEAN as a whole. However, an ASEAN committee should be allowed to further study the pros and cons of the proposal.

During the discussion, Asa also raised the problem of Thai trawlers and fishermen having often been arrested and treated with drastic measures by the Malaysian authorities. The Thai minister asked Malaysia to be lenient with the Thais. When Thai crew are caught, Malaysian authorities are asked to contact the owner of the particular fishing boat first before taking the crew to Malaysian court, so that the owner of the seized trawler would have time to explain the facts or produce evidence.

Due to the large number of Thai fishing trawlers, they may unintentionally enter Malaysian territorial waters. And at the same time, a number of Thai trawlers, which fish in a joint-venture with Indonesia, have to pass through the Malaysian territorial waters, Asa pointed out.

The foreign ministers of the two countries agreed in principle to assign the already-established joint subcommittee on fisheries to find ways to totally eradicate this problem between Thailand and Malaysia.

After the discussion, the two ministers signed a memorandum of understanding for an agreement reached by a Thai-Malaysian joint commission in its last meeting in February.

Meanwhile, at 1030, the visiting Malaysian foreign minister paid a courtesy call on Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at the Government House.

## Two Cambodians Killed in Fighting on Border

*BK1705141291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Bangkok, May 17 (AFP)—Thai and Phnom Penh troops exchanged gunfire along the Thai-Cambodian border Friday, killing two Cambodians and wounding another, military officials said.

Officials said the clash took place after a Cambodian blackmarketeer was shot in the head and killed by an unknown gunman at a canal that forms part of the border between the two countries.

Phnom Penh troops stationed in the area opposite the Thai border village of Khok Sabaeng then fired automatic rifles into the village after believing the victim was killed by Thai troops, officials said.

Thai volunteers and paramilitary rangers later radioed and asked for reinforcements from the Burapha Task Force, which is responsible for security along the border, officials said, adding that three armored personnel carriers and a number of troops were despatched to the scene of the fighting.

Both sides exchanged gunfire for about 20 minutes, during which one Cambodian soldier was killed and another wounded, officials said.

No casualties were reported on the Thai side but a Buddhist temple and two houses were damaged, they said.

Lieutenant Colonel Sonthaya Sapsakun, commander of Burapha Task Force's Battalion 123, later held negotiations with Cambodian soldiers at the border and both sides agreed to stop the fighting, officials said.

Officials said they were still looking for about 30 Thai merchants who went inside Cambodia shortly before the fighting broke out and did not return.

The 30 missing traders were believed either to have been arrested by Phnom Penh troops or otherwise crossed back into Thai territory at other points, officials said.

## Tape Association Requests 6-Month Grace Period

*BK2005012591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 91 p A1*

[Text] The association of tape and record producers has requested a six-month grace period during which it can clear the market of pirated products which law enforcers are seeking to eliminate because of pressure from the United States

The plea has been made to the economic crime suppression authorities who will forward it to the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), which had demanded the crackdown.

The Thai Magnetic Tape and Record Association's request also contains a promise that Thai producers will stop copying the works of the American music industry. Association Chairman Charoenchai Wang-arayatham said on Saturday.

"Thai producers won't copy new songs of any (American) company," Charoenchai said.

"But, in regard to those copyrighted songs already (copied) and on sale in the thai market, the association would like to seek six more months so that retailers can clear the market off the products."

The association also requested that Thai producers be allowed two more years to continue to copy songs with "unclear" copyrights or those made by companies which have no distributors here.

Charoenchai also said his association wanted the authorities to withdraw the charges against 16 retailers arrested over the past two weeks as part of the crackdown.

He said most of the arrested retailers were students "who didn't know the law and thought they were doing an honest business and making a small profit."

According to Charoenchai, the producers of pirated products are reeling under the tough action of the thai anti-economic crime authorities.

He disputed a recent report that major piracy groups had been smashed in the crackdown. He said most of those affected were small-time producers, while many major producers are still continuing their illegal business.

"The suppression has not covered the whole gamut of the problem. When there is a profitable product, there is imitation. This problem exists everywhere, even in the United States," Charoenchai said.

The crackdown followed a meeting in California in March between a Thai delegation and officials of the US Trade Representative.

Charoenchai said stricter copyright control regulations were not long-term measures to put an end to the highly lucrative piracy business, which has shown its capability to resurrect itself as and when the law enforcers tended to become lax.

Charoenchai suggested that unauthorized producers "share" copyrights obtained by legitimate distributors so that the latter group's business would not go bankrupt.

"To name the distributors won't solve the problem as long as (illegal) producers are not allowed to share their copyrights. Pirated products won't disappear from the market because the (unauthorized) producers have invested a lot of money in their business," he said.

Charoenchai said that his association would hold a meeting with the economic crime suppression centre after the IFPI responds to the request seeking a six-month grace period and other proposals.

He said the current campaign to tighten copyright protection laws here would nullify the huge investment in the compact disc industry.

## Board of Trade Director Backs Patent Protection

*BK1705150891 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Prayun Thaloengsi, executive director of the Board of Trade of Thailand, in his capacity as member of the committee on the amendment of the intellectual property rights, has confirmed the position adopted by the Board of Trade for an amendment of the patent law in keeping with international practice and on the basis of mutual interests in trade exchanges between countries. He said Thailand will benefit the most from it.

He said Thailand would be the last country in the world to amend such law in keeping with international practice if the draft bill on patent protection to be tabled by the government got approval from the National Legislative Assembly. Prayun Thaloengsi said that enforcement of the new patent law will not have effect on the prices of pharmaceutical products already in the markets, but the law will give protection to new medicine formulae. He said that if the prices of patented medicines to be imported in the future are excessively high, the government is entitled to intervene in order to protect the interests of the people.

## Military Calculates Impact of Possible Trade War

*BK2005013791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 91 p B1*

[Text] The United States has proposed that the first round of bilateral talks to resolve the trade disputes over intellectual property rights under the Section 301 of the US Trade Act be held later this month or early next month.

A source in the Commerce Ministry said Washington recently proposed a set of dates for the bilateral talks after Thailand was designated a high priority country, subjecting it to direct trade retaliation by the US Trade Representative Office (USTR) on April 26.

It is likely that all areas of bilateral trade relations between Bangkok and Washington will be up for review, the source said.

If no progress is made on the issue of intellectual property rights, particularly in regard to pharmaceutical patent protection and copyright law enforcement in the next seven months, the USTR may decide to retaliate by limiting its exports to the American market.

A source in the National Peacekeeping Council said the military council felt that the US might try to "keep the issue hot" by threatening retaliation against specific products during the negotiations.

The source said the meeting last Thursday of top military officers on the Section 301 disputes also predicted that the US would identify a list of products to be targeted by retaliatin after December if the talks to break the impasse fail.

The USTR will limit Thai imports by either banning some products from the market, imposing quotas, raising import tariffs or removing the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for some products to recoup its losses, which Washington estimates amount to US$200 million (Bt5 billion [baht]) annually.

The two-tier package is to put pressure on the Thai government to agree to all of the American demands including a government commitment that the revised trademark act and the revised patent act to end trademark and pharmaceutical patent infringements be passed by the National Assembly this year.

However, the military council felt that the impact of the retaliation might be worse than expected because it would certainly affect new investment and expansion plans of several export-oriented companies, particularly those relying on the American market. It could also affect the employment of over one million people, the source said.

According to the US estimate, the lack of property copyright law enforcement to its cassette tapes, video tapes, computer software and books costs American manufacturers some Bt2.5 billion each year.

The meeting was told that the pharmaceutical patent protection would not result in excessive increases in the cost of drugs. The price increases, if any, would not exceed the consumer price index, said the source in the council.

## Student Group Protests Patent Law on Drugs

*BK1805011691 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 91 p A2*

[By Sorayut Suthatsanachinda]

[Text] Students Federation of Thailand [SFT] leaders yesterday met Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun to register their opposition to the government's plan to include pharmaceuticals under Thai patent law.

SFT secretary general Prinya Thewanarumitkun led five other students to meet the prime minister at Government House, in the student groups' first official meeting with the premier.

Emerging after over an hour in discussions, Prinya told reporters that the students had requested the premier to carry out a comprehensive study on the possible adverse effects before amending the patent laws to cover pharmaceutical products, as demanded by the United States.

Prinya said that Anan declined to commit himself to the students' request.

"He just said he would consider the matter throughly," the student leader said.

Prinya claimed that Anan seemed to be more worried about the possible economic fallout in the event that the US government invoked special section 301 of its Trade Act to impose economic sanctions on Thailand.

Washington has threatened to put Bangkok on a shortlist of countries that might have US trade barriers raised against them, because of Thailand's slowness in introducing patent protection for pharmaceuticals and its failure to crack down on pirated and counterfeit goods.

The SFT has repeatedly voiced opposition to the protection of pharmaceuticals by the Thai patent law for fear that the poor would be affected by the rising cost of medicine and other pharmaceutical products.

The student activists have accused the Commerce Ministry of making a secret commitment to the US Trade Representative in a letter sent to the US official.

The students called on the government to conduct a public hearing before making any decision on the matter which they said would have a direct impact on all Thai people.

At present pharmaceuticals are not covered by Thai patent law. The caretaker government intends to introduce a bill in August that would provide patent protection for new pharmaceuticals that are not currently available on the Thai market. Those already on sale would not be affected.

Among the controversial provisions of the bill is protection for "pipeline" products—products that have been patented abroad but are not currently on sale because testing has not been completed—and compulsory licensing.

Compulsory licensing is the means the Thai government is proposing in order to deal with the abuse of monopolistic power that might arise from patent protection. If drug companies refuse to sell their patented products or sell the products at prices that are considered to be too high, the government would be able to force the patent-holders to licence other companies to produce and sell the drugs under competitive conditions.

## Vietnam

### U.S. Papers Cited on Normalization of Relations

*BK2005075891 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] According to a Voice of America broadcast on the evening of 17 May, in their recent issues many U.S. newspapers have carried commentaries on the question of normalizing U.S. relations with Vietnam. Commenting on the Department of State announcement on the sending of $1 million to Vietnam as humanitarian aid and on Vietnam's agreement to the opening of a U.S. representation office in Hanoi to help with the search for U.S. soldiers missing in action, the ST. LOUIS SPORTS INSPECTOR calls the U.S. decision a small but meaningful step forward. The paper stresses that in the long run the United States will benefit from its relations with Vietnam. On its part, the STAR TRIBUNE of Minneapolis holds that this is the best time for the United States to lift its embargo against Vietnam, and that normalizing relations with Vietnam will help turn it into an economically strong and politically stable country in the region.

### Do Muoi Receives South Korean Businessmen

*BK1605145591 Hanoi VNA in English 1400 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received at the presidential palace here Wednesday Mr. Kim Woo-chong, president of the South Korean Daewoo Corporation, and his party. Mr. Kim Woo-chong led a delegation of his corporation for a three-day working visit to Vietnam from May 14. The Korean businessman informed the Vietnamese chairman of the prospects for cooperation between his corporation and Vietnamese companies in the production of electronic appliances, buses, and consumer goods as well as in communications, hotel building and trade. "For his part, Chairman Do Muoi expressed the desire for further development of the cooperation between Vietnamese companies and the Daewoo Corporation. The South Korean businessmen had working sessions with Phan Van Khai, chairman of the state planning commission Dau Ngoc Xuan, chairman of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment, and the ministers of heavy industry, light industry, energy, communications and post, and commerce. He also talked with the mayors and Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on economic cooperation between the two sides.

### German Training Delegation Pays Working Visit

*BK1605134891 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 May 91*

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Training of Nordrhein-Westfalen, the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Vietnam from 23 to 28 April at the invitation of the Central Institute for Economic Management Research. The delegation was led by Dr. (Bez), minister of state for training of Nordrhein-Westfalen.

While in Ho Chi Minh City, the delegation visited and worked with the city People's Committee and a number of economic management agencies subordinate to the committee. It also attended the closing ceremony of the seminar on management of medium and small businesses jointly held by the Central Institute for Economic Management Research, the State of Nordrhein-Westfalen, the Friedrich Engels Institute, and the city People's Committee from 22 to 26 April.

In Hanoi, the delegation worked the Ministry of Education and Training, signed an agreement with the Central Institute for Economic Management Research on cooperation in training and fostering economic cadres for the 1991-92 period.

Entrusted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Tran Phuong Xa, director of the Office of the Council of Ministers, cordially received the delegation.

### Le Quang Dao Receives Foreign Ambassadors

*BK1705020091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 May 91*

[Text] On 10 May National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao received N. Parameswaran, Peter Keegan Williams, and (Pierre Seine)—respective ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Kingdom of Belgium to our country—paid courtesy calls on the chairman.

Chairman Le Quang Dao had cordial talks with these ambassadors.

### Agreement on Travel Management Signed With Laos

*BK1705150491 Hanoi VNA in English 1240 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—Vietnam and Laos have signed a protocol on the management of road transport means travelling between Vietnam and Laos.

The signing took place here yesterday at the end of a visit by a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Transportation, Post Telecommunication led by its first deputy minister Bouathong Lovansai from May 9.

### Article Outlines Relations With USSR

*BK1705071191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 7 May 91*

[Unattributed article entitled: "Vietnam-USSR Relations of Traditional and Significant Friendship"]

[Text] The friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is primarily manifested by works and actions which have been significantly tested over time. This test has asserted the firmness of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, which has become richer every year and is being renovated to increase its effectiveness.

Part and parcel of this unshakable friendship is economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam which started some 30 or more years ago on 18 July 1955 in Moscow when President Ho Chi Minh signed an agreement on non-refundable Soviet aid to restore Vietnam's economy.

During the initial stage, this cooperation was aimed at helping Vietnam overcome the economic backwardness caused by the dominating colonialists and the consequences of years of war against France. By the end of the first five-year 1961-65 plan, the North already had the basis for carrying out urgent tasks of socialist economic development in many sectors.

The first offspring of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation included the Hanoi engineering plant, the Uong Bi thermoelectric power plant, the Lao Cai apatite mine, and the Lam Thao superphosphate fertilizer factory. In particular, the coal mines built with Soviet assistance in 1962 alone produced 3 million tonnes of coal. During the years of U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam, important projects of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation continued such as the 120,000-kilowat Thap Ba hydroelectric power plant, the mining tool repair and manufacturing factory, the automobile repair enterprise, and so on.

The wholehearted Soviet assistance contributed to defeating the U.S. imperialists' plots to disturb our country's economy when they carried out heavy bombing to destroy our industries, communications and transportation, railways, ferry ports, and harbors.

The new stage of developing bilateral economic relations began with the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which was signed in November 1978 and the agreement between the two governments on expanding economic and technological cooperation. The importance of tasks during this stage of cooperation was manifested by the 1.9 million kilowat Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project on the Da river, the largest in Southeast Asia, which is being built.

On 19 June 1981, in Moscow, a bilateral government agreement was signed to establish a joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise for geological, oil, and gas prospecting on the continental shelves of south Vietnam.

To date, the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas enterprise has extracted more than 5 million tonnes of oil. According to the economic and technological cooperation agreement signed on 24 July 1981 in Moscow, from 1981 to 1985 the Soviet Union further gave us international aid to build and commission many new projects for Vietnam's various key economic sectors. Although it is impossible to list them all, we still can point to some familiar ones such as the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and museum; the cultural palace in the capital; ground satellite stations; the Cam Pha engineering plant; the Bim Son cement plant; the Thang Long bridge across the Red river; the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant; the Tinh Tuc tin factory; the project for growing 500,000 ha of rubber plants in Song Be Province; the Tri An hydroelectric power project; the Cao Son, Mong Duong, and Huy Cham coal mines; and so forth.

The Soviet Union has now carried out its restructuring and Vietnam is accomplishing its renovation. Leaders and representatives of all sectors, echelons, and mass organizations of both countries have frequently met. Both sides have stressed the need to intensify the relations of traditional solidarity and friendship, especially of more effective cooperation in the economic domain.

The previous friendship visits to the Soviet Union by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and the current one by Chairman Do Muoi of the Council of Ministers were new milestones on the path to developing Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

### Australian Says Country Ripe for Investment

*BK1805091591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] According to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, on 16 May, speaking at a banquet of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Graham Alliband said: Vietnam has one of the most stable governments in Asia and is ripe for foreign investment.

After pointing out that Vietnam is enduring the heavy consequences of the U.S. embargo, Mr Alliband said: The next few years will be rough for the Vietnamese economy. He stressed: If you want to do business in Vietnam, take the long-term view of business prospects and you will surely succeed.

He disclosed that Japanese firms are already positioning themselves to take advantage of Vietnam's rich opportunities, and advised investors to come to Vietnam now or they will be left behind.

The Australian ambassador stressed: The untapped natural resources—including oil, anthracite coal, and bauxite—together with the well-educated and disciplined workforce of Vietnam, will allow the country to develop quickly in Asia.

## Leaders Congratulate French Premier, Dumas

*BK1705151191 Hanoi VNA in English 1234 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today sent his congratulations to Mrs. Edith Cresson on her appointment as prime minister of France.

The message says: "I deeply believe that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples of Vietnam and France will be further consolidated and developed."

On the same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent his congratulations to Roland Dumas on his reappointment as minister of external relations.

## Do Muoi Congratulates Albanian Chairman

*BK1605161991 Hanoi VNA in English 1402 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Do Muoi today extended his warm congratulations to Fatos Nano on his appointment as chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers.

The Vietnamese chairman expressed wishes for constant consolidation and development of the long-lasting friendship and cooperation batween Vietnam and Albania.

## CPV Sends Greetings to Germ an Communist Party

*BK1705020491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 May 91*

[Text] The Communisty Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee on 9 May sent a message of greetings to the 11th Congress of the German Communist Party. Following is the full text of the message:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the Vietnamese Communists and people, we would like to extend our warm greetings to the 11th Congress of the German Communist Party. This congress of your party is of great significance, as it will adopt the new platform and set forth its orientations in conformity with the present situation in the country and the world.

We believe that you, comrades, will overcome all difficulties and ordeals in extensively rallying all the leftist forces to continue accelerating the struggle of the democratic and progressive forces in Germany, thereby contributing positively to the common struggle of the people in the world for peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress.

On this occasion we would like to affirm our unswerving solidarity with the glorious cause of your party.

May your congress achieve fine success and may the solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries continue to consolidate and develop.

## Leaders Attend State-Run Trade Function

*BK1905091391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 May 91*

[Text] On 14 May, the Commerce Ministry held a ceremony to mark the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam trade sector. Attending the function were Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi, Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh and Nguyen Duc Tam, cadres of the sectors and branches at the central level and in Hanoi, and representatives of the trade sector from throughout the country.

Speaking at the function, Commerce Minister Hoang Minh Thang reviewed contributions made by the sector to national defense and construction during the past 40 years. He stressed: implementing renovation in the multicomponent economy, the state-run trade sector has made great efforts in firmly controlling the export-import field, wholesale trade, strategic goods, essential consumer goods, as well as retail trade at key areas and trade centers, thereby creating conditions for stabilizing prices and the market, competing with other economic components while guiding them to carry out tasks in accordance with state law, and supervising establishments to earn more income.

After citing some shortcomings of state-run trade establishments in the present competitive market, the minister stressed the tasks that must be done by them which include efforts to expand trade, accelerate goods production development, create a unified domestic market, and promote sales at home and abroad. It is necessary to attain an increase of export value by 20 percent annually in the next five years—thus making a 2.5-fold increase as compared to the 1986-90 period—while striving to import and supply sufficient essential materials to production and daily life. He said that this year, the state-run trade sector will strive to sell goods worth 11 trillion Vietnamese dong or 40 percent of the total social retail trade.

Addressing the function, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi commended the state-run trade sector for its great contributions during the past 40 years. He urged the sector to surge forward to satisfactorily carry out its tasks and role in promoting relations between production units and the consumers, between the north and the south, and between trade establishments at home and abroad, while striving to satisfactorily serve production and the people's daily life as well as accelerating exports to effect new changes for the national economy. To achieve this, the state-run sector must train and produce competent professional cadres, eliminate middlemen in doing business, improve the circulation of goods, strive to suppress contraband goods, and protect production and the consumers' interests. In summing up, the state-run trade sector must renovate itself, engage in healthy competition, and satisfactorily fulfill all assigned tasks.

## Leaders Attend Trade Union School Anniversary

*BK1705053591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] This morning, the Vietnam Advanced School of Trade Unions held a ceremony to mark its 45th founding anniversary and to receive the Independence Order conferred by the state. Comrades Dam Quang Trung, vice chairman of the Council of State; Hoang Quoc Viet and Pham The Duyet, former presidents of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Van Tu, president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers; and representatives of many organs, departments, and sectors at the center and in Hanoi attended. Representatives of the Soviet, Lao, and Cambodian Embassies in Vietnam were also present.

Over the past 45 years, the Vietnam Advanced School of Trade Unions has trained thousands of cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory. Many of them now hold key roles in trade union organizations or state management organs throughout the country. In recent years, the school has conducted scientific research on dozens of subjects and results of some of its national-level research projects have been applied in production and life. Along with training Vietnamese trade union cadres, the school has also participated in the training of trade union cadres for Laos and Cambodia. At present, the school is actively renovating its training methods and has added many new subjects to its research program, especially in the field of labor management, to meet the requirements of life.

## Doan Khue Visits Institute of Military History

*BK1705015891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 May 91*

[Text] According to a report by the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, General Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Vietnam People's Army General Staff, recently paid a working visit to the Institute of Military History on the occasion of its 10th founding anniversary, May 1981-May 1991.

After he was briefed by Lieutenant General Hoang Phuong, director of the institute, General Doan Khue commended the institute for its achievements during the past 10 years and pointed out the key tasks for the institute and the military history sector in the entire army in the days ahead. The general said:

Developing the science of military history is basically a long-term task. Along with satisfactorily summing up the military exploits and histories during the wars of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, the Vietnam Institute of Military History must prepare the necessary data for the completion with good quality of various research projects on military history in the period after the liberation of the south.

## Editor Reviews Past All-Army Party Congresses

*BK2005053291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Topical Talk by Editor Vu Dinh Vinh about previous all-Army congresses]

[Summary] Dear comrades and friends: Our troops have always proved to be the reliable mainstay of our party and people in national construction and defense. The platform on socialist construction during the transition period said: "The history of our people's Armed Forces is full of heroic battles and extremely fine traditions." Among all our troops' contributions to the country, "the Army party organization is truly the party's leading nucleus in the Army." Communists in the Armed Forces have proved to be always worthy in all domains of work and combat.

"On these days, the outstanding members of the Army party organization are again present at the fifth all-Army party congress with untold heavy responsibilities when the country is entering a new period—the period of new ordeals—to assert and continue the path of building socialism along the party's viewpoints and lines." Let's look back at the four previous all-Army congresses:

"The first one in June 1960 was attended by 320 delegates representing 86,000 party members in the Army of merely 200,000 men." At that time, South Vietnam was still under the control of U.S.-puppet administration. "The Army party organization together with the Army then decided to advance step by step toward standardization and modernization and serve as a mainstay for the southern people and the liberation Armed Forces." During this time, our people and troops endured untold hardships and dangers but finally liberated South Vietnam completely.

"The second one was held 16-20 November 1976 with 495 delegates representing all the Army's party organizations countrywide and 274,000 party members." This was a congress seething with the impetus of victory which ushered all the people into building socialism countrywide. However, during that time, the Army party organization together with all the people and troops had to fight to defend the northern border and fulfill their international duty along the southwestern border.

"The third one was held 14-20 January 1982 with 416 delegates. This was the congress to thoroughly understand and implement the two strategic duties of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

"The fourth one was held 13-18 October 1986 with 437 delegates, representing hundreds of thousands of party members in all the Army." At this congress, democracy was adequately promoted to focus debate on the party's lines and viewpoints, to generally assess the socioeconomic situation, and to profoundly analyze the causes of victories and shortcomings and the main socioeconomic targets for the subsequent years. It could be said that this congress already manifested the first step of renovation to meet the vital demands of life.

Dear comrades and friends: "This fifth all-Army congress will be held 23-27 April 1991 against a background of many profound and complex changes in the domestic and international situations." However, implementing the party resolutions, the military and national defense tasks in the recent past have been somewhat renewed by several steps. "We have adjusted the strategy of national defense in accordance with the people's warfare viewpoint, reorganized our forces in various areas and strengthened the defensive capability of critical areas. Our volunteer troops and experts have satisfactorily completed their international obligations to the Cambodian and Lao revolutions and have all withdrawn home." Meanwhile, we have intensified the political and ideological tasks and have built a rather large of reserve mobilization force.

Our national defense tasks for the next five years are: "To consolidate the all-people national defense and the people's Armed Forces; firmly defend independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the homeland; prevent and foil all enemy plots of sabotage; firmly defend the socialist regime and the party's viewpoints and lines, and protect the renovation process and the people's peaceful labor and life."

In preparation for this all-Army congress and the upcoming national party congress, from early November 1990 to April 1991, the Army party organization scrupulously created conditions for the party members and people to contribute their views to the seventh party congress' draft documents, and completely conducted the first round party congresses at primary and higher levels.

It could be said that all congresses had promoted democracy and focused the intelligence of party members on making worthy contributions to the seventh national party congress' draft documents and on selecting delegates to higher party congresses.

"The first round of congresses at various levels prior to the fifth all-Army congress truly constituted a broad and profound political drive throughout the Army to raise the troops' level of knowledge about the party's lines and viewpoints and the real situation of the revolution."

With 324 delegates, the fifth all-Army congress is the voice, will and action of our troops in the new situation and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution. All our troops look to the congress with confidence. We wish the congress a fine success.

## Article Defends CPV's Role in Revolution

*BK1605161791 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 24 Apr 91*

[Text] In his article titled "History and Criticism," published by HANOI MOI on 23 April 1991, author Luong Tu wrote:

President Ho Chi Minh always based his thinking on the concept that genuine patriotism must be combined with scientific socialism; that national independence must be closely linked with socialism; that the concept of nation, class, and era is inseparable; that national strength must stem from the great all-people solidarity bloc; that the Communist Party plays an indispensable role in the revolutionary movement; that the interests of the working class must be closely linked with those of the entire nation; and that it is our strategic objective to build and defend the fatherland, bring about prosperity to the people, and turn the nation into a powerful country.

President Ho's ethics and lifestyle, as well as the moral and behavioral standards he set, must be the objectives of our struggle for self-improvement.

It is correct to say that over the past 60 years since the birth of our party, we have at times let ourselves be carried away by dogmatism. However, it is wrong to use this as a criterion for judging the whole process of the extremely creative revolutionary undertaking initiated by our party.

It is true that some of our uprisings were staged out of hastiness. However, we must bear in mind that those uprisings were but separate incidents flaring up violently in certain localities. As for the August 1945 Revolution, which erupted at the right time, it was not at all staged out of hastiness. Thanks to that revolution, which had worldwide repercussions, Vietnam has completely changed its ideological and social development patterns.

While socialist building for the transition period took place nationwide in the framework of our advance toward socialism, due to a lack of economic management experience, we spent quite a lot of time applying the management system based on state subsidization. As a result, production and business operations were more or less brought to a standstill.

Our party then came to realize this shortcoming, and at the fifth party Central Committee sixth plenum in early July 1984 and then at the party Central Committee eighth plenum, the party made thorough reviews and decided to shift from the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidization to the system of business accountability. This is not dogmatism, is it?

President Ho Chi Minh once said: Criticism must cover both strong points and shortcomings and at the same time; no sarcastic, bitter, or stinging terms should be used. Failure to take into account the characteristics and evolutionary conditions of society and history often leads to misundertaking in one's analysis. Attempt to use one's individual schemes to judge history often leads to distortion of the truth.

Once upon a time, a man saw a panther but deliberately argued that he saw a lion. People kept asking one another about the motive behind the man's argument. Eventually, it turned out that the guy wanted to roar and become the king of the jungle.

## Australia

### Iran's Minister Velayati Holds News Conference

*NC1805082291 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Our foreign minister, Mr. Velayati, is continuing his visit to Australia and held a news conference there. Discussing the future of ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Australia, he said: The Islamic Republic of Iran has decided to expand its relations with Australia.

Mr. Velayati said: We are able to meet part of Australia's oil needs, and we believe that the two countries should seek a balance in their economic relations. Discussing Iranian-Australian cooperation on the international level, especially in working to ban the production and use of chemical weapons, he said: We recently received a letter from the Australian foreign minister on cooperation in the field of chemical disarmament.

Mr. Velayati added: Iran was the first country to fall victim to these weapons since the end of World War II. The Iraqi regime repeatedly used these weapons against the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the eight years of war. In view of Australia's efforts to ban the production and use of chemical weapons, we are prepared to cooperate in this regard.

Mr. Velayati also said: During my meetings with Australian officials, we expressed appreciation for this country's assistance to the Iraqi refugees and indicated that aid to the refugees can be given through international organizations as well as bilaterally. On the subject of the Iraqi refugees, he said: The Islamic Republic of Iran is spending $15 million a day on the Iraqi refugees, and the aid we have received is enough to defray only a very small part of this cost. Nevertheless, this assistance is an expression of sympathy for the refugees whether Kurd or Arab, Shiite, or Sunni.

Commenting on the U.S. proposals for a Middle East peace conference, our foreign minister said: We believe that the recent U.S. proposals for peace in the Middle East contain nothing new. Anyone familiar with U.S. policies knows that similar proposals, in which the rights of the Palestinians are ignored, have surfaced repeatedly since the 1960's. Israel has never given any positive response to the UN resolutions, nor has it taken a serious approach to the proposed plans.

Mr. Velayati stressed: Iran supports the struggles of the Palestinian Muslims for the liberation of Palestine. This land belongs to the Palestinians. If the international community is a supporter of human rights, it should support the restitution of human rights to the Palestinians.

On Salman Rushdie, Mr. Velayati stated: This is an Islamic issue and it concerns Islamic values. After that book was published and the great leader of the revolution had issued his decree, the issue was discussed by the Islamic Conference Organization in Riyadh, and all Muslim countries unanimously endorsed the decree on Rushdie's apostasy. This indicates that what he did was against the beliefs of 1 billion Muslims, not against Iran.

Regarding regional security arrangments, Mr. Velayati said: We strongly support regional cooperation to ensure regional security. In light of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council member countries today realize that regional cooperation is not possible without Iran. He stated: If we have comprehensive cooperation, then there will be no need for foreign forces, and we are opposed to the presence of foreign forces in the region.

### China, Macau Boat People Denied Refugee Status

*BK1805090091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 18 May 91*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] In Darwin there has been confirmation that a recent group of so-called boat people do not qualify as refugees. More from Mark Bawlin:

[Begin Bawlin recording] The 33 boat people from Mainland China and Macau arrived on a well-equipped boat in early March. From the start, each of their stories puzzled immigration officers. They claimed to be Vietnamese coming to Darwin from the Philippines. There were no maps or charts on board and no identity documents.

It was clear to authorities as they conduct the interviews that the boat people, unlike earlier arrivals, were trying to disguise their home ports. The Foreign Affairs Department had confirmed most of the boat people come from Mainland China while eight are from Macau from where they sailed.

The United Nations High Commission believe the boat people left for economic reasons. They were not refugees fleeing prosecution. The Foreign Affairs Department has confirmed that authorities in both China and Macau had been contacted to establish the correct procedure for the boat people's return. Meanwhile, they remain under guard in quarters just outside Darwin as illegal immigrants. [end recording]

### Minister Says Budget Surplus Unlikely Next Year

*BK1905083691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Australia's finance minister, Ralph Willis, said it is unlikely there will be a federal budget surplus next year. He says it is amazing that in a recession there will still be a A [Australian]$ 1.7000 million [figure as heard] surplus this year.

Mr Willis says cabinet will get down to budget strategy next week and he is predicting it will maintain current policies. However, he said on national television that the government would not be spending its way out of the recession and warned that unemployment could well rise again before the economy recovered.

## Fiji

### Minister Criticizes Proposed Chief-Based Party

*BK1805092291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0700 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] A Fiji cabinet minister has criticized a proposed Fijian political party sponsored by the Great Council of Chiefs saying it could destroy the Fijian chiefly system.

Speaking at a meeting in the (?Enba) provincial council, the minister for Infrastructure and Public Utilities, Apisal Tora, also disagree that the Fijian political party would bring indigenous Fijians together.

Mr. Tora is not a member of the Great Council, but while he supported the chiefs' leadership role in the country, the formation of the political party is not the right way. He said initiatives for such a party should come from the grass-root level and should not be imposed.

The party was formed at a meeting of the Great Council of Chiefs in Suva last year.

### Opposition Praises Criticism

*BK1905075691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] In Fiji, the opposition National Federation Party and Labor Coalition has congratulated the minister of infrastructure and public utilities for criticizing the proposed chief's political party.

A spokesperson (Jonnae Darkabula) said the coalition agreed with Apisai Tora that the proposed party sponsored by the chiefs would undermine the Fijian chiefly system. Yesterday, Mr. Tora said at a meeting of the Ba Provincial Council that the Fijian Political Party would not bring indigneous Fijians together.

Mr. (Darkabula) said the proposed party was divisive because Fijian chiefs in villages were being manipulated by a small group of men in the interim government. Mr. (Darkabula) called on Apisai Tora to go one step further and say the Constitution and the electoral system is not in the interests of the Fijians and other races in Fiji because it is racist.

### Rabuka To Join Cabinet if Allowed To Keep Rank

*BK1805081091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Suva, May 18 (AFP)—Fiji's military strongman Major General Sitiveni Rabuka will join the government cabinet only if he is allowed to keep his position as army commander, a newspaper quoted him as saying Saturday.

Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara last month offered Maj. Gen. Rabuka, the leader of the 1987 coups, the positions of co-deputy prime minister and home affairs minister.

The general told the FIJI TIMES newspaper he believed the offer was not popular among members of the cabinet, from which he was dropped in a reshuffle in January 1989.

"If he thinks I should go into cabinet, I will go. But I will go in on condition that I remain commander—I will go in uniform," he said.

"What I am trying to assess now is whether I will be serving any useful purpose in there or end up a disruptive influence in a team that has worked well this far," he was quoted as saying.

Political analysts here have speculated Maj. Gen. Rabuka is unlikely to leave the Army, his power base.

## New Zealand

### Bolger Denies Softening Stance on Nuclear Tests

*BK2005064491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] New Zealand says it is not softening its position on French nuclear testing in the Pacific despite its change of protesting procedure. The New Zealand prime minister, Jim Bolger, protested against the current series of underground tests at Mururoa 8 May, changing its previous practice of protesting directly after each test.

The state-run television station for French Polynesia, RFO, suggested this was a possible softening of New Zealand's position following the visit of former French Prime Minister Michel Rocard last month to New Zealand.

A spokesperson for the Ministry of External Relations and Trade, Jeff Ward, told Radio Australia that this was a misrepresentation of New Zealand's position and New Zealand had in no way weakened its position.

However, Greenpeace's Stephanie Mills has urged the government not to cut back on protests. She said that if New Zealand does not directly protest after each test, the whole impact is lost.

France set off its second underground nuclear blast in 11 days at the Mururoa Atoll site yesterday.

### Coverage of Iranian Foreign Minister's Visit

#### Bolger, Velayati Discuss Trade

*BK2005093291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Wellington, May 20 (AFP)—New Zealand and Iran agreed Monday to try to increase bilateral trade at a meeting here between Prime Minister Jim Bolger and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

A New Zealand trade mission will go to Iran in the near future.

"Naturally, we hope it will expand and from the minister's side he certainly hopes it will expand," Mr. Bolger said.

Mr. Velayati said exchanges of trade officials would be followed by ministerial exchanges to discuss trade.

"We are trying to increase the total amount of bilateral transactions and we look forward to receiving the minister in charge of a joint commission from New Zealand to Tehran," Mr. Velayati said.

Mr. Bolger did not give details of the proposed exchanges.

New Zealand's exports to Iran, mainly sheepmeat, had fallen from 400 million New Zealand dollars (236 million U.S.) a few years ago to 178 million dollars (105 million U.S.) in the year to June 1990.

Iran's exports to New Zealand have remained static at around 1.5 million dollars (886,200 U.S.) a year.

### McKinnon, Velayati Discuss Trade

*LD2005083691 Tehran IRNA in English 0708 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Tehran, May 20, IRNA—New Zealand's Minister for External Relations and International Trade Don McKinnon Monday voiced his country's willingness to promote political and commercial ties with Iran.

McKinnon made the remark in a meeting with Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who arrived in Wellington Sunday at the last leg of his three-nation tour.

Lauding Iran for sheltering over one million Iraqi refugees, he said Iran has a key role in safeguarding the regional security.

Velayati who arrived here from Kuala Lumpur and Canberra said that the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries stands between dlrs. [dollars] 150 to 200 million at present and can be increased further.

He added that there are good grounds for bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture including forestry, pasture, livestock breeding and exchange of university students and professors.

The two sides are to discuss export of Iranian crude to New Zealand and boosting the volume of trade exchanges in a session of joint economic commission to be held this year.

Velayati also briefed his counterpart on the present situation in Iraq, the plight of the Iraqi refugees and the Palestinian issue.

### McKinnon, Velayati Discuss Refugees

*NC2005093191 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who is heading a delegation paying an official visit to New Zealand at the invitation of New Zealand Foreign Minister Dan McKinnon, has held talks with Mr. McKinnon, who is also his country's deputy prime minister.

Mr. Velayati discussed the humanitarian policy the Islamic Republic of Iran exhibited through its acceptance of Kurdish refugees and criticized the extent of foreign assistance to these refugees. He said: While it is true that many countries have given aid to the refugees, this aid has fallen far short of the cost of sheltering them.

On the question of Palestine, the foreign minister elaborated: We are opposed to the plan put forward by the United States, and we believe it goes against the interests of the Palestinian people and the region. The United States has always defended the interests of the Zionists and has concentrated all its efforts on trampling the rights of the Palestinians. Mr. Velayati added: As the number of Jewish immigrants in the occupied areas increases by the day, the Palestinian residents of these areas are under the most severe kind of pressure.

On the prospects for upgrading cooperation between the two countries, Mr. Velayati said: At the meeting of the joint committee between Iran and New Zealand, which is scheduled for later this year, we can take concrete steps to raise the level of trade relations and the balance of trade, including the purchase of oil from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this meeting, Mr. Dan McKinnon, New Zealand's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said the Islamic Republic of Iran had an important role to play in any regional security system. He added: The Islamic Republic of Iran is an important country, and we wish to expand our bilateral cooperation with Tehran.

## Papua New Guinea

### Opposition Leader Rules Out No-Confidence Vote

*BK2005063691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's deputy opposition leader, Sir Julius Chan, has ruled out a no-confidence vote against Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu. Sir Julius said the Namaliu coalition government should stay in office until the national election in June next year.

He says all politicians have contributed to the turmoil in Papua New Guinea and it is time to put aside personal jealousies and point-scoring so that credibility and trust can be put back into the system of government.

Sir Julius says that with just a year to the election it is not the time to bring in new and possibly untried ministers nor would it be appropriate for wholesale changes in heads of government departments which would follow a successful no-confidence challenge.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby office says Sir Julius' statement is an acknowledgement that the opposition has failed to muster the numbers to be confident of a challenge against Prime Minister Namaliu.

### Defense Official Calls For Minister's Resignation

*BK1905075491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] A senior officer of the Papua New Guinea [PNG] Defense Force has called for the sacking of the provincial affairs minister, Father John Momis. Major General (Penial Nuliga) [rank as heard], an assistant to the Bougainville task force commander, Colonel (Leo Nuea), told

Radio Australia's Brian Abbot that Father Momis had always been a supporter of independence for Bougainville.

[Begin Abbot recording] Major (Nuliga) says Father Momis continues to promote sentiments for succession even though the official PNG Government policy is that independence is non-negotiable. As well, he says Father Momis's civilian task force on Bougainville refuses to cooperate with the Defense Force and ship supplies to the BRA [Bougainville Revolutionary Army] and the illegal interim government in Kieta, where there is no National Government authority to distribute the supplies.

Major (Nuliga)'s attack on the provincial affairs minister was in response to a call by Father Momis five weeks ago for the sacking of the leaders of the unauthorized Defense Force landing on northern Bougainville. The major says if anyone is to be sacked, it should be lunatics like Father Momis and his task force members. This latest outburst will deepen the already wide divisions between the military and civilian task forces working on the restoration of services to Bougainville. [end recording]

## Vanautu

### 1,000 March in Port Vila To Demand Wage Increase

*BK2005072091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] In Vanuatu, more than 1,000 trade unionists and members of the public have marched through Port Vila demanding the government increase their minimum wage and give a general wage increase to all workers.

Radio Vanuatu says the demonstration was triggered by the government's recent approval of a 40 percent increase in bus fares around Port Vila. Trade unions attacked the government for negotiating with the Bus Association which they claim is not registered while it refused to talk to registered trade unions.

They demanded the government increase minimum wage levels which are U.S. $76 a month for urban areas and $70 for rural areas.

Minimum wages were last reviewed 11 years ago.

The first secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, (Janet Bolonga), assured the demonstrators the government understood their grievances, and the Minimum Wage Board would meet on Friday [24 May] to consider their demands.